



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-027  
Thursday  
11 February 1993

# Daily Report

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## Chad

### Army 'Atrocities' Said Continuing in Southern Region

AB1002165193 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 9 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Chadian Human Rights League says it has come up with more evidence of atrocities committed by the Chadian Army and is calling for an end to the killings, which the league says are happening in the south near the border with the Central African Republic. The incident was said to have begun on January the 22nd when the Army moved against suspected rebels of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy (CSNPD), who are led by a dissident Army officer. Alice Martin, who is just back from Chad, has been monitoring events. Here is her report:

According to three communiques published this week by the Chadian League of Human Rights, executions, pillaging, and burning are continuing in the Moyen-Chari Region of southern Chad. The league, which first raised the alarm last week when they reported over 26 killings have now confirmed a further 19 deaths, bringing the number of known deaths to 45. However, as the league explained to me on the phone, bodies are being discovered and identified everyday, and the number could easily reach 60. Communication in the Moyen-Chari Region is hampered by the lack of roads; villages are scattered far and wide, away from the main road, in the bush.

What concerns the League is that the atrocities are continuing, and they are holding the Army responsible and in particular the Republican Guard, the troops most loyal to the president, Idriss Deby. They say that there is a general mobilization of arms and men across the country, in the capital Ndjamen, and in other far-flung areas such as, for example, Bao, in the far northern province of Ennedi. They describe the movement of arms and vehicles southwards towards the Moyen-Chari and the Logone Oriental Regions, and emphasize the increased militarization of the area. In Doba, for example, civilians are living under military rule in a virtual reign of terror. Pillage, rape, burning of houses, and arrests continue. On routes in the south, Toyotas brimming with booty are frequently spotted by local residents.

In their latest statement, the Chadian Human Rights League reiterates its appeal to the international community to do everything to stop the genocide. They express their exasperation with the authorities' apparent lack of concern at a time when a sovereign national conference in Chad is supposed to be constructing a new state to bring peace to the country. Meanwhile, delegates at the national conference, now in its fourth week, are otherwise preoccupied with electing a further three posts to the ruling presidium of the national conference.

## Congo

### Libyan Arrested in UTA DC-10 Case

AB0902150593 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT  
9 Feb 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Feb (AFP)—Mohamed Emali, managing director of the Congolese Arab Libyan Lumber Company (SOCALIB), was arrested on 3 February in Brazzaville by the Congolese police in the investigation into the UTA DC-10 catastrophe, which claimed the lives of 170 persons in September 1989 in Niger, it was learned today from very reliable sources.

Mr. Emali, was arrested in a hotel in the Congolese capital and is currently detained by the police in a secret place where he is reportedly being interrogated.

His arrest, which was not officially announced by the Congolese authorities, coincided with the visit made to Brazzaville last week by the French magistrate, Jean-Louis Bruguiere, who is conducting this investigation.

### Students Demonstrate in Pointe-Noire; 2 Die

AB1002154993 Paris AFP in French 1402 GMT  
10 Feb 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Feb (AFP)—Two persons died and eight others were injured when security forces dispersed students demonstrating on 10 February in the port city of Pointe-Noire, Congo's second capital. This was learned from hospital sources contacted by telephone from Brazzaville.

One of the victims, Mr. Tsatsa Nzila, died after being shot in the head. The other victim is a female student. Her identity and the cause of death were not revealed. The two victims died during the demonstration and their bodies were sent to the mortuary, the same sources added.

The demonstrators, who are students at Victor Augagneur High School, were reportedly protesting against the death of a student in a road accident on 9 February. The students blamed the accident on a Beninese taxi driver.

Security forces intervened to disperse the demonstrators who still occupied most of the main streets in Pointe-Noire in the afternoon.

According to hospital sources, the casualty report is still incomplete. Among the wounded are one Beninese woman, hit in the head, and a Zairian whose leg was broken by a bullet.

The six others, all of them Congolese, received slight injuries, either on the hands or the face "from bullets or during the clashes with the police," the hospital sources further disclosed.

In an appeal broadcast on radio, police authorities requested "parents of students in Pointe-Noire to keep their children at home, in view of the acts of violence



perpetrated by students against the inhabitants, and to enable the police to restore order in tranquillity."

### Rwanda

#### Armed Forces-RPF Clashes Continue Around Ruhengeri

EA1002200593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Fighting continued 9 February around the town of Ruhengeri [in northern Rwanda]. The regular forces are reported to have recaptured the contours of the very strategic position of Muvumba, a commune overlooking the entire town of Ruhengeri.

At the moment, hope remains [word indistinct]. The Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs and the OAU secretary general were supposed to fly in to Arusha yesterday to salvage the negotiations.

Meanwhile, people in the country continue suffering from [word indistinct]. In fact more than 100,000 people fleeing fighting in the Byumba region [in northeastern Rwanda] continue their way of the cross, seeking renewed asylum in northern Kigali Prefecture. [passage omitted]

[Kigali adds in a headline beginning its French newscast at 1115 GMT on 10 February: "In Ruhengeri, fierce fighting is taking place on the strategic (Nyamagumba) hill. Meanwhile the Rwandan Armed Forces have removed the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] fighters from (Rugunda), very near Musanze" in Ruhengeri Prefecture. Later in the cast, the corresponding news item adds: "[Words indistinct] the most violent fighting is taking place on the strategic (Nyamagumba) hill [words indistinct] heavy weapons. Meanwhile the Rwandan Armed Forces are in control of all the military camps in Ruhengeri town."]

#### Parties, OAU React to Fighting

EA1102065593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] The political community has begun reacting to the resumption of hostilities between the Rwandan Armed Forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. The Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy [ARD] and the Democratic Forces for Change held two separate news conferences at the Umubano and Meridien Hotels [in Kigali] this morning. The news conference of the Republican Democrat Movement [MDR], Social Democrat Party [PSD], Liberal Party [PL] and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] parties [members of the Democratic Forces for Change] has just ended. Thomas Kamirindi reports:

Yes, indeed, these four parties, which are members of the government along with the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], have

just accused the head of state and the RPF of being directly responsible for the resumption of fighting—this is what they said—and they condemned resorting to violence and the violation of the cease-fire agreement.

They called for continuing the [Arusha] negotiations and believe the RPF must return to its positions—those it held before the resumption of fighting—so that peace and security can return to the country. They also call on the president of the Republic, I quote, to implement all the government's decisions which have not been put into force so far because no presidential orders have been given. The decisions have, in the four parties' view, especially on rehabilitating the administration and reintegrating troops into the Rwandan Armed Forces, I quote, been unjustly set aside.

The four parties also called on the head of state and his party, the MRND, to accept without reserve all the protocol agreements already signed with the RPF in Arusha. Finally, the four parties—MDR, PSD, PL, and PDC—believe the head of state must give the government complete authority at the Arusha negotiations and solemnly undertake to accept the results of the negotiations.

These are the early details on the four opposition parties' news conference. The news conference of the ARD was still going on when I left Umubano Hotel about three quarters of an hour ago.

[Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries at 1530 GMT on 10 February also reports: "The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim has said he was deeply disturbed to learn of the resumption of hostilities between the Rwandese Government Army and the forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Front in the north of the country. A press release issued by the OAU yesterday quoted Mr. Salim as saying that the resumption of hostilities undoubtedly leads not only to loss of lives but also to destruction of property, as well as exacerbating the already precarious and grave situation of the displaced persons in Rwanda. The outbreak of fighting, he added, was not only a flagrant violation of the cease-fire agreement signed by both parties in Arusha last July but was also bound to poison the atmosphere of the ongoing dialogue and negotiations in Arusha, thus seriously jeopardizing the continuation of peace process in Rwanda. The press release also said [that] on behalf of the OAU, Mr. Salim sent messages to President Habyarimana of Rwanda and Colonel Kanyarengwe, chairman of Rwandese Patriotic Front, appealing to both parties to exercise restraint and to deploy all efforts to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities and a speedy return to peaceful conditions, which will be conducive to current efforts aimed at arriving at a general peace agreement and a smooth transition to a democratic dispensation in Rwanda."]

**Patriotic Front Declares 'Immediate Cease-Fire'**

*EA1002221493 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1715 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] The Rwandese Patriotic Front [RPF] believes that it has been clearly understood as to why it resumed fighting two days ago.

Therefore, in the interest of the two parties in the conflict, the RPF declares an immediate cease-fire which the Rwandese Government forces must also respect immediately. This will be achieved through the assistance of the Neutral Monitoring Observer Group, the NMOG, which will help adjust cease-fire arrangements, considering the present situation.

The RPF wishes to remind that it resumed fighting due to the following reasons: One, the continuous display of lack of respect for the peace process by President Habyarimana and his likes in the Kigali Government.

Two, the continuous attacks on RPA [Rwanda Patriotic Army] positions by the Rwandese Government forces, as attested to by the Neutral Monitoring Observer Group, the NMOG. These attacks continued despite exercise of a lot of restraint on the part of the Rwandese Patriotic Army.

Three, continuous intimidation, violence and massacres instigated by President Habyarimana himself and his clique in power, using all the state institutions at their disposal.

Four, the presence of foreign troops, contrary to the cease-fire agreement and continuous involvement of these foreign troops in direct support of the dictatorial and sectarian regime.

The RPF wishes to make it clear that the cease-fire will hold so long as its preconditions to resume negotiations are fulfilled.

**Zaire**

**Mobutu Appoints New Chief of Staff, Military Adviser**

*LD1002215993 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] I was saying in the introduction to this bulletin that the High Military Command met today with the supreme commander of our Armed Forces, who is no other than Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The restructuring of the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces] and the result of the crazy days of 28 and 30 January were perhaps at the center of the meeting. We will have more details from Professor Kabuya Lumuna, who is the spokesman of the Presidency of the Republic and who is our guest in this studio:

[Kabuya Lumuna] Thank you. The Presidency of the Republic informs the public that Marshal Sese Seko, president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, chaired an important meeting of the High Military Command this Wednesday 10 February 1993 in Gbadolite. After this meeting and within the framework of the reorganization of the army, as he announced in his speech of 5 February 1993, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic, has signed two decrees related to the FAZ.

The first decree, numbered 93-014 of 10 February 1993, stipulates: Lieutenant General Mahele Lyeko Bokongu (?Mecano) SAS 10 35 P [as heard] has been appointed military adviser to the president of the Republic. All the previous decrees are abrogated which are contrary to the present decree, which comes into effect the day of its signature. It is issued in Gbadolite on 10 February 1993.

The second decree stipulates: Decree number 93-015 of 10 February 1993. Lieutenant General Eluki Monga Aundu (?Mecano) SAS 20 29 P [as heard] has been appointed chief of staff of the Zairian Armed Forces. Article II: All the previous decrees are abrogated that are contrary to the present decree, which comes into effect on the day of its signature. This was issued in Gbadolite on 10 February 1993. [passage omitted]

**Kenya****Health Minister Explains Yellow Fever Situation**

*EA1002184093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] Nearly 10,000 people have been vaccinated against yellow fever since the launching of the campaign in Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet districts yesterday, the minister for health, Joshua Angatia, said today.

Mr. Angatia said 600,000 vials out of the 975,000 vials of the vaccine intended for the campaign had arrived in the country, adding that hospitals in the two districts, the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Moi Airport, Mombasa, had been supplied with the vaccine for travelers.

The minister said the source of the epidemic remains unknown, but maintained that reported yellow fever-related deaths were 63 and not 500 as reported in the press. The minister said there could have been other causes of death in the two districts, and not necessarily yellow fever. Mr. Angatia was addressing the press in his office moments after holding discussions with the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Wu Minglian.

The permanent secretary in the ministry, Daniel Mbiti, said the government had set aside 15 million shillings and mobilised students from the medical training centres for the campaign. He said the UN children education fund, UNICEF, had provided 600,000 vials, the World Health Organisation 75,000 vials and the government 300,000 vials of the vaccine.

**Somalia****Ali Mahdi Supports Total Disarmament**

*AB1002185593 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Feb 10 (AFP) - Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed said Wednesday [10 February] he was prepared to back a general disarmament on condition that his main rival, General Farah Aidid, and Somalia's 12 other warring factions, also disarm.

Speaking after handing over 40 heavy weapons, among them trucks mounted with heavy machine guns and anti-tank rockets, to the American troops of the United Nations forces, Ali Mahdi said: "There can be no security (in Somalia) without a total disarmament—not just of heavy weapons but also of small arms." [passage omitted]

Ali Mahdi said talks were going on with other Somali factions towards the convening of the National Reconciliation Conference, scheduled for March 15 in Addis Ababa, which is intended to draft a new constitution.

But Aidid and his allied factions had refused to attend the pre-conference meetings, arguing that talks on implementing the ceasefire agreement should run concurrently.

"These are two different things," said Ali Mahdi in an interview.

"One will never have a real ceasefire until the (United Nations) force has been deployed right across the country, in the north as well as the south," he added. [passage omitted]

"Those who have the duty to supervise the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement—the U.S. and the U.N.—have to face up to their responsibilities and persuade Aidid to go back to the pre-conference talks," Ali Mahdi said. [passage omitted]



### ANC, Government Discuss Arms Smuggling Case

MB1002174393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Intensive talks between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] on the alleged involvement of ANC members in the Swaziland arms smuggling incident began in Cape Town at 3 o'clock this afternoon [1300 GMT] and were still on the go a short while ago.

The ANC delegation is headed by the organization's chief negotiator, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, while the government's team includes Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and the minister of Law and Order, Mr. Hernus Kriel.

Earlier, the ANC admitted that some of its members had been involved in the incident, but after an internal investigation and discussions with those detained, it denied that the ANC leadership or Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing] had been aware of the incident.

Our political staff reports that it is not certain whether a statement will be released after today's talks. The talks are expected to resume tomorrow.

Meanwhile, another of the men arrested after last week's seizure of an arms cache on the Natal-Swaziland border has been released by the police in Durban after questioning. Eight men are still being held, including three self-confessed ANC members, who are being detained in Piet Retief.

### Talks Suspended

MB1102120793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Discussion on last week's arms smuggling incident on the Swazi border has been suspended at the top-level talks in Cape Town, with the government expressing dissatisfaction with the ANC's [African National Congress] initial response.

The smuggling charges against eight Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] members and the proposed control of Umkhonto are among the issues at the talks which resumed this morning. The ANC has cited, what it terms the government's mute response to the arrest of an IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] member in Natal on arms smuggling charges as evidence of its double standards. The government has defended its position by saying that the IFP branch chairman at Emangozi, Mr. Isaac Ntsele, who appeared in court along with five other men, is not a member of a private army or a member of the IFP Central Committee, as alleged by the ANC. Our political news staff reports that a wide range of other topics is on today's agenda.

The meeting is expected to last well into the evening and could continue tomorrow, especially if a response to the Umkhonto arrests that satisfies both parties, is not forthcoming today.

### Kriel Issues Statement

MB1102142193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321  
GMT 11 Feb 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 11 SAPA—The government has moderated its hard political stand on African National Congress [ANC] gun-running in Natal by saying it is going to take up the same issue in bilateral talks with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] next week. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel issued a statement on Thursday in response to what he called "allegations of partiality by the government and the police".

"The same issues discussed with the ANC during bilateral talks will be put to Inkatha by the government," he said. The statement appears to reflect an agreement of public even-handedness agreed to at the current round of bilateral talks between the government and the ANC at Cape Town's Cape Provincial Administration Hq.

An ANC statement balancing the government statement has been expected since talks resumed on Thursday morning. The ANC has undertaken to deal with its own position on the question of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe's [MK] involvement in gun smuggling across the Swaziland border and the control of arms caches and rogue MK cadres.

The first day of their bilateral talks were dominated by the Golela gun-smuggling ring. Eight ANC members are in custody. Mr Kriel attended the first five hours of talks on Wednesday but did not rejoin the negotiations which moved on to the constitutional agenda on Thursday morning.

While once more dealing with the ANC operation, Mr Kriel's statement has now shifted more attention to the smuggling of weapons across the Mozambique border by IFP members. One of those in custody is an IFP branch chairman, Mr Isaac Ntsele. Two of the six arrested near Hlungulani are Mozambicans and two more IFP members, the minister said. There was no evidence so far that indicated the weapons involved were destined for any structure with which Inkatha, as a political organisation, was involved.

The SAP [South African Police] had not made these facts public at the time because another consignment of weapons was expected to cross the border. However, due to untimely publicity, it was now obvious that this would not happen.

The facts relating to the recent incident involving the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto We sizwe (MK), were well known. However, when evaluating government and SAP response to these incidents, the following facts had to be borne in mind:

—MK had a recognised and extensive underground structure which, according to information, was involved in the recent weapons smuggling incident.



—Arms smuggling by MK members placed MK in direct contravention of not only the law, but of agreements between the government and the ANC on MK arms and weapons.

—In the case of the Inkatha members, no information had yet been received or uncovered which indicated that the weapons were destined for any structure with which inkatha, as a political organisation, was involved.

—The weapons seized from MK included immensely powerful and destructive RPG rockets and rocket launchers which were also capable of destroying armoured vehicles.

"Government nonetheless views the Inkatha incident in a very serious light," Mr Kriel said.

#### **ANC Investigating Men Arrested in Arms Cache Raid**

MB1102131493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 11 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will investigate a claim that at least one of three men arrested in connection with an arms cache in kwaMashu early Thursday [11 February] is a member of that organisation.

"We are investigating this allegation and will provide details later today," kwaMashu ANC branch executive member Bheki Ntombela said on Thursday afternoon. The men were arrested after a police raid on a home at kwaMashu's L Section, north of Durban, which netted army uniforms and weaponry. Three F-1 handgrenades, two AK-47 rifles and 456 rounds of ammunition, 256 9mm rounds, four Stechkin machine pistols and two pistols were seized.

A police spokesman said at least one of the men was a "suspected card-carrying ANC member" while an Inkatha Information Centre spokesman said he had information that all three were ANC members, but would not elaborate.

Thursday's raid followed a tip-off received by police, said Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze. He could not say whether the arms find was linked to the cache discovered at a Swaziland border last week. "At this stage we have no information to link the two, but investigations are continuing," said Capt Kotze.

#### **ANC-IFP Summit Recommends Mandela-Ruthveni Meeting**

MB1102153193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1443 GMT 11 Feb 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Feb 11 SAPA—Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi should meet by mid-March for

bilateral talks aimed at ending political violence, a high-powered joint African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha committee has recommended.

Recent revelations of arms smuggling and weapons stockpiling has made a solution to the war between ANC and Inkatha supporters even more necessary and urgent, the committee said after meeting for a fourth round of talks in Durban on Thursday.

ANC delegation leader Jacob Zuma said that top of the agenda at Thursday's talks had been the weapons smuggling crisis. "This emphasises the gravity of the situation in our country and the necessity of working out an everlasting solution to move with speed to deal with these questions."

In this respect progress had been made towards preparing for a Mandela-Buthelezi summit which should take place by the middle of March, said a joint statement after Thursday's talks. There were still outstanding issues before the summit could take place, but another ANC-Inkatha meeting would be held on March 5 when four working groups should have concluded preparations and a summit date could be announced.

"We'll be recommending the summit take place in March," said Mr Zuma.

Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose also disclosed that Mr Buthelezi had recently written a letter to ANC President Nelson Mandela—who had returned the correspondence. "All I can say is the letters were very conciliatory and understanding and they really hope that the next summit meeting will occur fairly soon," said Dr Mdlalose.

Both Dr Mdlalose and Mr Zuma said there were no further obstacles to a presidential summit but preparations for the talks had to be thorough and should be finalised by March 5. The ANC and IFP presidents would then have to sanction a date for their summit.

There were serious issues which were being dealt with by the four ANC-IFP sub-committees. These were: creating a climate for free political activity; strengthening the structures of various peace accords; ending the militarisation of politics; and reconstruction.

Both leaders stressed they were looking to ending violence urgently and were seriously concerned about the smuggling and stockpiling of arms by both the ANC and IFP.

The government was also not an innocent party to ongoing violence. "On the government side there have been people doing acts not necessarily approved or sanctioned by the leadership and we felt these happenings do emphasise the gravity of the situation in our country and the necessity of working out solutions," said Mr Zuma.

Meanwhile, the objection by the ANC's northern Natal and Midlands Region to a presidential summit with the

IFP appears largely to have been smoothed over by their negotiators. Last month, both regions said the climate of violence in Natal was not conducive to a meeting with Mr Buthelezi. However, ANC leaders said a decision taken by the party's National Executive Committee to arrange a summit stood.

Mr Mandela has met his IFP counterpart for bilateral discussions only once since his release from prison three years ago. Their meeting in Durban in January 1991 was hoped to bring stability to war-torn Natal, but the carnage continued and close to 3,000 people have since been killed in the province.

Many militant Natal ANC supporters believe another summit will not impact on the situation on the ground but there has been a swell of international and local pressure for the leaders to meet to at least publicly declare their desire for peace.

#### **De Klerk Appoints Parliamentary Ministers' Council**

*MB1102091593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, has appointed a new Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates on the basis of power sharing. The unusual step has also been taken of appointing a state official in a senior political position. The director general of administration in the house, Dr. Bhandra Ranchod, has been appointed chairman of the council and minister of the budget and auxiliary services. The minister of local government, housing, agriculture and health services and welfare is Mr. Soobramoney Naicker, and the deputy minister is Mr. Yakob Makda. Mrs. Devagie Govender has been appointed minister of education and culture. They will be sworn in at Tuynhuys this morning.

#### **Buthelezi Interviewed on Various Current Issues**

*MB1102053293 Johannesburg SABA in English 1831 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 10 SABA—South Africa has an equal chance of descending into full-scale civil war or becoming a racial miracle, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in a television interview on Wednesday night with veteran broadcaster Sir David Frost.

In a 30-minute interview filmed at Ulundi, the kwaZulu capital, Mr Buthelezi said he had never considered secession as an option for his territory. He also reiterated his opposition to political violence and stated his commitment to multi-party negotiations.

He told Sir David, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone had been "glib" in describing the kwaZulu Police as a private army and his comment that the IFP had been partly responsible for violence.

Mr Buthelezi said it still had to be determined whether the government and the African National Congress [ANC] were plotting an agenda. He agreed with the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] that any ANC/government deal would amount to playing with fire. A multiparty conference would determine if there had been any collusion between the government and the ANC.

Asked whether he saw the country entering a fully-fledged civil war or turning into a racial miracle, Mr Buthelezi replied: "It's 50/50."

He was pleased about State President F W de Klerk's position on violence, as reiterated in his opening speech to Parliament this year. The situation in the country could, however, lead to war.

Mr Buthelezi said he understood that the last bilateral meeting between the IFP and a government delegation led by Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Roelf Meyer had gone well, "better than I thought it would". Further bilateral talks would be held from February 17 to 19.

The last word had not yet been spoken on the September 1992 record of understanding between the government and the ANC, Mr Buthelezi said. He was, however, heartened that a planning conference for multiparty talks would be taking place, adding that he would attend a multiparty conference. The IFP's had withdrawn from multiparty talks because the Zulus had been excluded while other tribal governments, such as the Transkei and Ciskei, had been represented. Mr Buthelezi said he was nonetheless committed to negotiations.

The IFP was a multiracial party which did not just represent Zulus.

He would like to see agreements on constitutional principles emerging from a multiparty conference which, in turn, would be put to experts who would write a constitution.

The IFP believed that the transitional phase need not be a protracted, open-ended thing, given its inherent dangers.

He expected an election to take place not later than September 1994.

Mr Buthelezi said he was sceptical about opinion polls. "I have lived in southern Africa for a long time and I know what polls have done." Even British and American intelligence had been wrong about predicting a victory by Joshua Nkomo during the independence elections in Zimbabwe. Mrs Margaret Thatcher had always had bad polls, as well as Mr John Major. Polling in South Africa was influenced by violence and intimidation. People faced being killed if they said which political parties they supported.

Absolutely any party could win an election in South Africa, he said.

Mr Buthelezi said he was not responsible for the fact that he and ANC leader Nelson Mandela had only met once in the past three years. They had only spoken once on the telephone in the same period, during 1991. He had written to Mr Mandela on February 2 to propose joint peace rallies. The letter had been delivered by hand and sent by certified mail.

He was prepared to serve under a government led either by Mr. Mandela or Mr. de Klerk, but "they should also be prepared to serve under me".

Mr. Buthelezi said he and Mr. Mandela had shared the same objectives when struggling against apartheid, but their methods and strategies had differed. "I do not accept violence, the armed struggle or sanctions."

He had always backed a free enterprise economic system, and there had to be minimal state intervention in the economy. The fiscus could intervene for some years to level, for example, the disparities in expenditure on white and black children, and between white and black pensioners.

The Concerned South Africans Group was not an alliance, but merely a group of governments and political parties that had come together because of their shared opposition to the Record of Understanding. They were opposed to the idea of any two or three parties colluding against important sectors of the population.

On his willingness to deal with groupings such as the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] or Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht, Mr. Buthelezi said he believed in talking to anyone. Through this, he had helped convert former supporters of apartheid in the present government.

Regarding the Goldstone Commission comments, he said it had swallowed "hook, line and sinker" the propaganda against the kwaZulu Police [KZP], which could not be compared to organisations such as the PAC's Azanian Peoples Liberation Army. The KZP had been set up to maintain law and order, though there could be individual cliques in the force. Mr Justice Goldstone's remarks had not done credit to his high office.

Allegations that the IFP had been supplied with weapons had come from former IFP member Bruce Anderson, who Mr. Buthelezi described as a liar.

The IFP leader said he had never thought about secession and kwaZulu had to follow the federal route. Even if one government were imposed, he would not consider the option of secession. The Zulu people were, however, a sovereign nation with their own monarchy, like the Swazis.

Natal/kwaZulu's economic power did not just rest in sugar and bananas, as the Tugela Basin supplied the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area with most of its water.

### ANC Urges Confining 32 Battalion to Barracks

MB1002163293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 10 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday called for 32 Battalion to be confined to barracks without delay. This follows reports that members of the unit, who are predominantly Angolans, are patrolling the Transkeian and Ciskeian borders from Komga in the border region.

The ANC said over a year ago, government officials had assured the public that "the notorious 32 Battalion" had been disbanded and its forces had been distributed into other units. "Yet (now)... we are told this battalion remains intact and will not be disbanded piecemeal but will have a ceremonial disbandment," the ANC said, in reference to a statement on Tuesday by a Ministry of Defence spokesman in Cape Town.

By such actions the Defence Ministry reinforced a prevailing lack of confidence in the SADF [South African Defense Force], and confirmed that it remained a private army of the National Party, the ANC said. "This disinformation underscores the urgent need for all security forces in South Africa to be placed under multiparty control in keeping with the planned transitional executive council," added the statement.

### ANC Criticizes Medical Aid Amendment Bill

MB1002113693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 10 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress Department of Information and Publicity]

[Text] Rina Venter [Health Minister] last night admitted to another crisis, and to yet another failure of National Party policies in the health sector. Announcing the Medical Aid Amendment Bill she admitted that the medical aid industry is collapsing.

Many other people, including the ANC, have known this for years. A system of third party payments with no controls and no incentives for anybody to contain costs is doomed to failure. Under National Party rule greedy businessmen have been encouraged to milk South Africans of millions of rands through the medical aid schemes.

But the medical aid crisis is only part of the much greater crisis affecting the whole health care system. The big academic hospitals, the medical schools, the nursing profession, provincial hospitals, private hospitals, rural health services, labour relations, private practice and the standards of health care throughout the country are all collapsing.

There are four aspects to Rina Venter's announcement, all of them typical:

1. She is tackling the problem piecemeal;



2. She is focusing on the interests of the businessmen and not on the interests of patients;
3. She is once more following blindly the ideology of "privatization";
4. She is addressing an aspect of the crisis that affects mainly employed whites and is ignoring all aspects that affect the vast majority of South Africans.

The ANC rejects this piecemeal approach. There must be rapid progress to allow a democratic government to start the long process of a total reconstruction of the health care system.

**ANC Welcomes Decision To Review Conscription**  
*MB0602075493 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 93 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "ANC, PAC welcome NP move to end call-ups"]

[Excerpt] Cape Town—The African National Congress [ANC] has welcomed the announcement by Defence Minister Gene Louw that the government's conscription policy is to be reviewed.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the move underlined the measure of all party support for an alternative defence force.

Mr Niehaus also emphasised the urgent need for a complete re-structuring of the defence force on a negotiated basis.

The ANC was of the view that a new defence force should not be based on conscription and ought to be a professional one. [passage omitted]

**ANC's Sachs Acknowledges International Role in Election**

*MB0602120793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] constitutional expert Albie Sachs says the international community has an important role to play in an election and the period running up to it. Addressing students and workers at Rhodes University in Grahamstown last night, Sachs said the presence of international observers in South Africa will convince people that the elections are free and fair. He says the observers can also play a role in the integration of the security forces.

**New Group Claims Responsibility for Attacks on ANC**  
*MB1002152893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 10 SAPA—The SAP [South African Police] has taken cautious note of claims by a group called the South African Republican Army (SARA) that

it is responsible for the assassination of African National Congress [ANC] supporters.

SARA apparently comprises returned exiles opposed to the ANC.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze commented on Wednesday that until such time the purported existence of SARA was confirmed it had to be borne in mind that some organisations claimed responsibility for massacres for propaganda purposes.

A man who identified himself as Douglas Ndlovu telephoned THE CITIZEN newspaper on Tuesday, and claimed responsibility on behalf of SARA for the killing of six people at the Chris Hani squatter camp in Daveyton on Sunday and the assassination of ANC Natal Midlands Deputy Chairman Reggie Hadebe last year.

Capt Kotze gave the assurance that police investigations into the Hadebe and Daveyton cases were continuing. He also sounded a warning against "propaganda fronts", citing claims by the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), that it was responsible for attacks in which its cadres had not been involved.

Mr Ndlovu reportedly said three victims of the Daveyton attack had been members of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK): ANC military wing] who had allegedly been involved in the torture of exiles. He was also quoted as saying that SARA members would attack ANC leaders in an operation named "cut red roses".

**1 Killed, 5 Injured in Attack on Kagiso Hostel**

*MB1002141093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 10 SAPA—A man was killed and five were injured when about 15 attackers fired shots into a room in the Kagiso Hostel near Krugersdorp on the west Rand on Wednesday morning.

SAP [South African Police] spokeswoman Maj Henriette Bester said two men had been arrested in connection with the attack, which was believed to have been a revenge attack, following a faction fight on Sunday at Tugela Ferry in Natal.

The attackers apparently opened fire on the occupants of the room without warning at 6am. Police on the scene found a .38 pistol stolen in Secunda in the eastern Transvaal in 1991, and a .303 rifle and several rounds of ammunition.

The dead man is Mr Mfano Manyani and the injured are Mr Phindo Cebekhulu, Mr Jabulani Cebekhulu, Mr Mandla Majola, Mr Loyakhe Mhlungi and Mr Vikelweni Shelembe.



**Minister Kriel Criticizes CP, Violence, Mass Action***MB0602083493 Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Feb 93 p 8*

[Unattributed report: "Cosag Stillborn, says Minister Kriel—'Only CP, Funny Guys Will Remain'"]

[Text] The Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] will not stand the test of time, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said yesterday. The "unholy alliance" is stillborn, and only the Conservative Party [CP] and a few of the "funny guys" are going to remain in it, he said in a debate on the state president's opening address.

Mr. Kriel added that the manipulation which goes on at Cosag is only too transparent. The CP sits there with blacks, while two years ago the party said the National Party [NP] was a traitor for negotiating with black people. "The exponents of apartheid are now sitting with federalists."

Mr. Kriel said the CP has missed the bus of negotiations and is now trying to undo what has been reached at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa].

When the NP negotiated at Codesa, the CP said the NP was negotiating with communists and was thus betraying the people.

"The CP is going to sit in the new negotiations forum with communists. What has happened to the people's traitors? What has happened since Codesa that the CP is now deciding to participate in negotiations?"

The CP, with its talk of violence, is partly responsible for the political violence in the country, he said.

Political violence causes unemployment, lack of confidence among overseas investors, and it undermines people's confidence in the negotiations process. People are scared of a new constitution and place undue pressure on the negotiations process to ensure their safety. There are even people who want to return to apartheid.

The control of political violence is costing the police millions of rands. In the current financial year, it will cost the police 1.6 billion rands to control political unrest, mass action, and stay-away action. This does not include the Defense Force's budget and damage to houses, trains, and busses.

With that money, 42,000 houses could have been built accommodating 210,000 people or 800 primary schools. During the period of "rolling mass action" last year, 61 people were killed.

**Chief Justice To Retain Post for Transition Period***MB1102100193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0500 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] Chief Justice M. M. Corbett, who was due to retire in September this year, is to remain in his post during the

transition to a new constitutional dispensation. According to a statement from the Office of the State President, the incumbent Chief Justice is destined to play a prominent role in the transition process. Chief Justice Corbett's experience and the broad respect he enjoys make him particularly suitable for that role.

**NP Official Explains Election Strategy***MB0502175493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—The NP's [National Party] new election committee, headed by senior cabinet minister and Cape NP leader Dr Dawie de Villiers, would focus party energies on winning the country's first non-racial poll, or at least emerging as a major political force. Addressing a media briefing on Friday [5 February], Dr de Villiers said the NP information machinery had been revamped to focus the NP's tremendous potential on equipping the party to expand and consolidate its support base. "We are in the pre-election phase, we are already in the run-up to the coming election," said Dr de Villiers.

Next to the ANC [African National Congress], the NP was the only truly national party that had support across all sectors of the community, language and culture. "We have a very special advantage, in that we reflect the views of a large number of people. We are the only alternative to the ANC. Others are strong regionally, but outside the ANC, there is no comparable national party. I am convinced that after the election, the NP will remain a major political force. We can win a major chunk of the votes."

The NP would approach voters with the election message that it was a broadly-based, non-sectional and non-extremist party, "the only alternative to socialist-Marxist policies". It was the only national party in South Africa to articulate internationally-accepted and proven policies.

Its information and management committee, announced on Wednesday by State President Mr F W de Klerk, would not usurp the NP's provincial offices, but give them more muscle. The party would use its vast regional support base to enlist more active members for a strong and mobilised party.

Dr de Villiers said there were areas difficult to penetrate because of intimidation, but all groups in the forthcoming transitional executive councils [TEC] would be bound to agreements guaranteeing freedom to meet and canvass. "Without that, there cannot be free and fair elections. All parties have already given their verbal commitment to this, but we have to put it to the test."

Dr de Villiers said he would welcome foreign monitors as objective observers, whether from the United Nations, Organisation for African Unity or European Community. He was, however, optimistic that political parties

would stick to agreements once the TECs were operational by mid-year—possibly June. Nonetheless, intimidation would probably remain a problem during the elections for a constituent assembly.

The NP would need substantial funding, definitely including a quest for foreign money, if it were to effectively canvass up to 20 million potential voters. However, he was confident that it could rely on foreign financing, though the ANC would be able to draw on a reported R[and]200 million in foreign donations. "We might not have the funds promised to the ANC; we might have to rely on less funds. We'll have to be strong on our ideas and message in mobilising people."

The NP, in line with established policy, would stress that the party rank-and-file draw up the lists of its regional candidates. National lists would also have to be compiled, though regional boundaries still had to be clarified through negotiation. "We have to be democratic, work from the bottom upwards."

Dr de Villiers said his new role as NP election head would require some adaptation. He was keen to stay involved with negotiations, but would probably have to scale down his contribution. He would remain active in provincial politics.

The election period should be between four or six months to allow parties time to campaign and to establish an efficient election administration. It had to be taken into account that some parties had never had the opportunity to state their views under such circumstances.

#### Natal NP Leader on Political Realignments

MB0702080093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600  
GMT 7 Feb 93

[Text] The leader of the National Party [NP] in Natal says there could soon be an extensive realignment of politics in the province. George Bartlett has told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE newspaper in an interview that politicians who want a political future will start looking for new political opportunities, and there may be Nats [National Party members] who want to join the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. Bartlett says the Natal Caucus of the National Party feels very strongly about its links with Inkatha, which, he says isn't shared by the rest of the party. The Natal leader of the Nats says that the NP and the IFP have been very close for at least three years and have a lot in common. Bartlett says he can't see the NP going into a new constitution without the IFP.

Bartlett's comments come after a news conference this week, in which he is reported to have said that he had no plans to join the IFP at present. Since then he has denied using those words.

#### AWB To Back Right-Wing Parties in Elections

MB0802095093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919  
GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Hammarsdale, Natal Feb 8 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] will back rightwing parties in elections if they support the AWB now to prevent whites from being ruled by an African National Congress [ANC] and a South African Communist Party [SACP] majority government. This was according to a statement released on Monday by AWB Commandant-General Servaas de Wet, following a weekend meeting in Natal attended by him, AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche and the Wenkommandos' [Victory Commando] general staff.

The AWB said it believed there would not be another white election, but that it would support rightwing parties in any municipal, by- or general elections in the interim. This would be on condition that rightwing parties, such as white trade unions, supported the AWB now to ensure that on the extra-parliamentary level, no ANC/SACP majority government ruled the white nation.

#### Daily Views Current Politics, Coming Election

MB0602120693 Cape Town DIE BURGER in  
Afrikaans 3 Feb 93 p 10

[Article by Dawie: "A Transitional Government's Duration Could Bring Calm"]

[Text] The commencing of the parliamentary session is being characterized by an unprecedented fluidity in party politics—a sure sign that big things are in the air politically.

Yesterday, an Indian minister went over to the National Party [NP] and in so doing made the NP the majority party in the House of Delegates. The NP is now in the majority in all three houses of Parliament. A Democratic Party MP, Mr. Mike Tarr, joined the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], close on the heels of last week's defection by a senior Nationalist, Mr. Jurie Mentz, to Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Inkatha's parliamentary representation as a result, suddenly doubled yesterday.

All these are signs of the political winds of change blowing through the country. The sorting out process underway is an indication that preparations for an election are going ahead. However, the position is such that there are still a few steep inclines ahead before an election can be held. Intimidation and violence are the worst obstacles, except of course, that all parties will have to pass through the gauntlet in order to take part in multiparty negotiations soon and make them succeed.

President F.W. de Klerk told the BBC that he will not sanction an election before the violence has subsided considerably. He is not prepared to hand the country over to chaos. The ugly taxi violence on the Rand is a reminder that South Africa is not an easy place to live in.

For that reason, it is necessary that the state president's recently announced measures to control violence more strictly be implemented through, for instance, heavy penalties for the possession of AK-47s and other automatic weapons.

Intimidation remains the main stumbling block. To hold a really free and fair election will require a comprehensive effort in which no party must be excluded.

Meanwhile, arrangements for an election are going ahead full steam. Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar this week announced that 84.4 percent of the country's citizens older than 18 already have an identity document and are, therefore, potential voters. His department has already started identifying about 7,000 areas where polling stations could be put up for the estimated 20 million voters.

That there is going to be tremendous interest in what many politicians dub the "uhuru" [freedom in Swahili] election of South Africa is a foregone conclusion. In the tying up of loose ends on the road to the election, certain key constitutional issues have to be resolved. The government's observation is that the transitional constitution has to be a complete constitution, backed up by a bill of fundamental rights—tabled by Parliament yesterday. It must be based on constitutional principles on which prior agreement has been reached and must include a system of regional government.

Regarding regional government, the NP envisages dividing the country up into nine provinces or part states, each with its own elected legislative body, its own executive premier and a cabinet constituted on the principle of proportionality. Their borders, powers, and functions must put into practice the transitional constitution, which must ultimately be entrenched in the final constitution.

Regionalism, for which there is also growing realism in the African National Congress [ANC], is undoubtedly the desired approach for South Africa.

Experienced political observers share the opinion that the current up and down movements by politicians is a strong consequence of these realities. The need for constitutional continuity when a transitional government takes over is once again being fully realized.

What will help even more to restore calm is for the transitional government to remain in place for a considerable period. Rather let it rule for a few good years.

It is imperative that the acute problems of the economic recession, unemployment, the crime wave, and acts of violence be tackled thoroughly. Confidence and stability could be promoted dramatically, including abroad, if leaders of the most important parties in the country harness their joint forces for that purpose.

At this stage it would seem that the biggest parties will be the NP, ANC, and Inkatha. It is obvious that it is each party's ambition to emerge as strong as possible from the election.

For the NP, it would be of great importance to implement the "straightening out" action already begun, and about which President de Klerk will today furnish further details. We could have something significant coming.

#### Editorial Views Issues of Multilateral Negotiations

MB0702151793 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English  
February 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Negotiations: the core-issues"]

[Text] MAYIBUYE goes to press in the midst of a flurry of bilateral meetings to kick-start multilateral negotiations. Among these, the ANC [African National Congress]/government "bush retreat" holds the key to the entire process.

The two sides are at one, at least in word, that there is need for speedier movement to a comprehensive agreement.

Some of the proposals meant to expedite the process are:

- to move from discussion of principles to the drafting of legislation;

- it is not absolutely necessary to complete all bilaterals with all parties on all issues before the resumption of multilateral negotiations; and

- these negotiations should be conducted as continuous sessions, rather than on-and-off weekly two-day encounters. Most parties agree that it would not make much political sense and would wreak havoc on time frames if Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] agreements were to be re-opened: a demand that issues mainly from those who have all along defined themselves out of the process. Renewed haggling over a new negotiating forum and starting debates afresh would merely prolong the transition.

However, all these issues address merely the form of negotiations.

The essence revolves around the drafting of a new constitution. That the body to do so should be democratically-elected, operate in a democratic manner and its decisions not vetoed by any other structure is accepted by most parties, including the government.

But two questions will determine whether a breakthrough can be achieved. Firstly, should details on powers, functions and boundaries of regions be defined before elections? Secondly, can parties which lose elections reserve the right to veto decisions of the majority party and therefore the majority of the electorate?



These core-issues will affect progress on all others: date of elections and other time frames, agreement on structures to supervise elections, re-incorporation of TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] territories, etc. And in addressing them, it is necessary to differentiate between real constitutional principles and specific concerns that some establishment parties might have.

Recognising these concerns, the ANC has advanced possibilities for:

- a Government of National Unity for some period after the adoption of a new constitution;
- reaching an understanding among parties about detailed regional policies not binding on, but to be pursued at, the Constituent Assembly;
- a humane approach to the restructuring of state machineries; and
- amnesty based on justice and transparency.

This it did in the interest of speed and, above all, national unity in pursuit of democracy.

Whether most of the elements in the establishment—national and regional—quite appreciate this national challenge is a different matter. They have to balance between the enticement of clinging to power for a while longer and the interests of the country as a whole. Sooner rather than later, the latter will triumph, however tortuous the road.

#### Article Urges Clinton To Recognize MPLA

MB0902121693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Feb 93 p 12

[Article by Colin Legum: "Angola's Fate in Clinton's Hands"]

[Text] If anything at all can be done to rescue Angola from its impending new catastrophe, it is in the hands of U.S. President Bill Clinton to do it. After the collapse of the latest attempt in Addis Ababa to achieve even a ceasefire, the American factor has become crucially important.

The card that Clinton has to play is to grant immediate diplomatic recognition to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government of President dos Santos. This would send a signal to Dr Jonas Savimbi that he has forfeited American support.

Despite suspicions in Luanda, there is no evidence that South Africa is continuing to support Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. It is not in South Africa's own interest to do so, for three main reasons.

First, because the De Klerk Government needs political stability in southern Africa.

Second, because the Government and the business community already have economic interests in Angola, with opportunities for more investment and trade, as well as a cheaper source of oil.

And third, because the Government cannot afford to start a new area of disagreement with the ANC [African National Congress], which supports the MPLA.

Whatever justification there might have been for Washington's refusal to recognise the MPLA since 1974, all the reasons have fallen away: Angola is no longer an arena of the Cold War, the Dos Santos government has abandoned its commitment to Marxism and has shown itself receptive to a number of U.S. demands.

Above all, Dos Santos established his legitimacy by winning the recent internationally supervised elections, a result endorsed by the United Nations and American observer teams. Therefore, by normal international diplomatic standards, the MPLA has established its right to be recognised as the legitimate government. South Africa has virtually acknowledged this by establishing diplomatic relations with Luanda.

On the other hand, Jonas Savimbi has lost any right he might once have had to be favoured by the U.S. and South Africa. Having bound himself by treaty to end the civil war and to take part in internationally-supervised elections, he broke his word by refusing to accept the result of the elections. He chose instead to launch a new military offensive.

What would be the position even if Savimbi were to succeed in militarily paralysing the MPLA? There is no way he could hope to take over the government through what would, in effect, be a military coup. At best, he could hope to force fresh elections. These should not necessarily be ruled out provided there was some assurance that he could be more prepared to accept a fresh defeat than before.

His military strength cannot be ignored; nor can the fact of his substantial electoral support be disregarded. A way must be found to achieve a political settlement; but this time on terms that, if fresh elections should again go against him, he would not be able to resort to a military option.

This time, it would be necessary, not simply to rely on a ceasefire, but to make as a prerequisite the surrender of weapons by UNITA, as well the MPLA.

However, it would be impracticable to insist on the MPLA government disbanding its police auxiliary security force which is necessary to ensure law and order during a fresh election campaign. It was because of Savimbi's insistence at the abortive Addis Ababa meeting that the government should disband its auxiliary security force that led to the breakdown of the talks.

The time has come for the international community, but especially for the U.S. and South Africa, to lean on



Savimbi. The first step is to grant full diplomatic recognition to the MPLA government. Unless Clinton is prepared to do this, the U.S. will be seen to be siding with UNITA—and this would jeopardize any hope of rescuing Angola from further disaster.

#### **Five Eastern Cape Areas Declared Drought Disaster**

*MB0902150893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] Five more districts or parts of districts in the eastern Cape have been declared drought disaster areas with retrospective effect from the first of this month.

They are Willowmore, Jansenville, Graaff Reinet, Fort Beaufort, and Pearston. The deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. Tobie Meyer, is to visit the region today to discuss the situation with agricultural leaders. The vice president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, Mr. Peter Erasmus, says most stock farmers are in financial straits and are no longer able to survive without additional state aid.

#### **7.5 Million Tonnes of Grain Shipped Through Ports**

*MB0702174693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 93*

[Text] About 300 cargo vessels have shipped almost 7.5 million tonnes of grain through South African ports since the launching of the importation program for countries in southern Africa in April last year. A spokesman for the South African ports authorities said that at the moment seven vessels were offloading grain in Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

He said another five vessels carrying grain for countries in the subcontinent were expected to arrive in South African ports before the end of April, when the importation program draws to a close.

#### **11 February Review of Current Events, Issues**

*MB1102131693*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Government Intervenes in Ailing Medical Aid Industry—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 February in a page 14 editorial stresses that the government's decision to intervene in the ailing medical aid industry "comes not a moment too soon." Health care in South Africa is "in danger of disintegrating as the cost of treatment spirals almost out of control.... Though the Medical Schemes Amendment Bill is intended to put a brake on medical aid claims (by scrapping minimum benefits and ending the system of guaranteed payment of doctors' fees), even more valuable is the news that the

Cabinet has approved an investigation into the long-term financial viability of medical aid societies."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

ANC Accountability for Alleged Arms Smuggling—"The ANC [African National Congress] must not be allowed to bluster or sneak its way out of the embarrassing situation resulting from the alleged Natal arms smuggling operation," advises a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 February. The ANC must know that its "response to this affair is being watched carefully and critically. Just as demands were made that President F.W. de Klerk clear his Military Intelligence department and other security force divisions of any individuals up to dirty tricks, the ANC will have to do the same.... If the ANC wishes the rest of the South African public to take seriously its commitment to negotiated political agreements, it must discipline those contravening them in any way."

#### **SOWETAN**

Medical Schemes Amendment Bill 'Irresponsible'—The government's medical schemes amendment bill "is certainly good for the industry, but bad for the patient because the changes will mean patients paying more for low-cost treatment," points out Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 February in a page 6 editorial. "To leave health care to the dictates of the market is an irresponsible thing for any government to do.... The real challenge facing this country is the provision of primary health care for all South Africans, especially the poor."

#### **CAPE TIMES**

Pension Payments Drain State Coffers—"A fine legacy the present government seems intent on leaving to the new administration of South Africa," notes a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English for 9 February. "Golden handshakes and once-off pension payments to Members of Parliament at the demise of the existing system will make them rich men and women... [while] simultaneously draining state coffers when they most need filling to cope with the needs of a new and largely poor electorate."

#### **TRANSVALER**

NP Election Organization 'Impressive'—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans of 4 February notes in a page 8 editorial: "It is impressive how the National Party's [NP] organization before an election goes into action. With the knowledge that he has a good case and is supported by a strong team, President F. W. de Klerk has predicted that in an election the NP could gain the highest percentage of votes of all parties. As part of the preparation for the first nonracial general election, the party's information campaign is being sharpened." The greatest challenge to the new nonracial NP, the editorial continues, will be to recruit the strong black support "without which it cannot play the pivotal role it aims to

do. The colored and Indian representatives in Parliament who crossed the floor to the NP have given the party the biggest caucus in its history—more than half of the 308 members of parliament....The new NP MPs in Parliament have put their ear to the ground and heard the rumblings of a political shift. The NP is beginning to look more and more like a real national party."

**Accountability Needed in Future Administration—**Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 5 February observes in a page 8 editorial: "Last year the ANC asked the Norwegian Government to urgently transfer to South Africa 1.2 million rands which had been earmarked for a printing plant. When the Norwegian Government came to check on the plant, it discovered that the money had been put into an investment company. Now the donor is demanding to know from the ANC why the money was not used for the original purpose. When Dr. Piet Koornhof was ambassador to Washington he donated \$100,000 of the South African taxpayers' money to a hunting and safari club. Had he not been checked, he would have given them an additional 360,000 rands, of which the public would never have known....The link between the two incidents is the lack of accountability, which both the ANC and the government of the day exhibited. These two important participants in a future government will have to work at convincing the taxpayer and donors that they can use money sensibly. Better systems for ensuring accountability, and a watchdog with sharp teeth, will have to be part of a future administration."

## BEELD

**Discordant Sounds Within ANC—**"Just how ripe for a split the ANC is, is apparent from the discordant sounds emanating regularly from within the organization," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 8 February. "The radical element, which since last year has been in sterile confrontation, is apparently unhappy that negotiations are underway again, and that moderation has once more gained the upper hand. Recently Mrs. Winnie Mandela made it clear to the ANC that she is no extinct volcano, and Mr. Chris Hani has also indicated that the old ideal of ideological socialism (read communism) is not dead....The latest weapons smuggling scandal involving the ANC indicates that the split could and must come sooner rather than later. It is clear that the incident is an embarrassment for the organization. For a long time it has been involved in a campaign against the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Government over alleged hidden agendas regarding violence—and now the ANC's armed wing is caught red handed with the weapons....The Natal region of the ANC is said to be in revolt because the organization has yielded to the government. It is generally known that Mr. Harry Gwala is the strongman in Natal—and he is so radical that Mrs. Mandela and Mr. Hani are tame by comparison. The Natal revolt confirms once more that there is a faction within the ANC which does not desire a settlement or reconciliation."

**Angola****Dos Santos Appoints Paiama Adviser to Chief of Staff***MB1002192193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Decree issued by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 10 February]

[Text] Using the powers conferred upon me by Paragraphs N and M of Article 66 of the constitutional law, and after hearing the National Defense Council, I hereby determine:

Single Point: to promote and appoint on an exceptional basis Kundy Paiama as general and adviser to the Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff.

Let it be published.

[Issued] Luanda, 10 February 1993

[Signed] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos

**Government 'Happy' With U.S. Senators' Stand***MB1002194693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] The Angolan Government is happy about the stand adopted by U.S. senators who are asking Bill Clinton's administration to recognize the government of the Republic of Angola. Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chicotti said today that the United States cannot remain indifferent to the war the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been waging throughout the country.

[Begin Chicotti recording] That is a very positive stand. You know as well as I that Angola went through a very important democratic process. It would be unjust and unusual for the U.S. Government in general, and the U.S. senators in particular, not to recognize that situation. Another important issue, in my opinion, is that both Republican and Democratic senators adopted that stance. I think that is very important, showing perhaps that the reasons that have prevented the U.S. Government from recognizing Angola so far have been rather subjective. Today, the situation is completely different. I would even opt for Senator Bentsen's position. He believes that recognition of the Angolan Government should never have hinged on any particular factor, particularly at this time, which might have prevented our having to go through what we have gone through up to now.

There is a need to recognize the Angolan Government as a democratically elected government, but there is also a need for the United States to assume an important and strong stance regarding the situation at this juncture. It is worth keeping in mind that our country is being

destroyed with each passing minute. It is being destroyed by UNITA and its backers, including South Africa. There is war materiel here that never surfaced during the peace period. UNITA has very substantial arms supplies. As I speak to you, the city of Huambo is being destroyed. Thus, there is need for immediate recognition of the Republic of Angola. There is also the need for the United States not to remain indifferent to the deaths and destruction currently besetting Angola. [end recording]

[Announcer] Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chicotti has admitted the possibility that the Clinton Administration will recognize the Angolan Government.

[Begin recording] [Chicotti] I think that the issue of recognition no longer carries question marks. I think that the U.S. Administration itself has already indicated that it will recognize Angola in the next three to six months. You are surely aware of the fact that a new administration normally has a program and a series of matters to deal with. I think that the sooner Angola is recognized, the better it will be for the country, because we believe the United States should now be adopting a much firmer stand regarding Angola. I think that is really on the way.

[Unidentified reporter] Through the Foreign Affairs Ministry, has the Angolan Government already been in touch with the South African and Zairian Governments regarding their alleged involvement in the Angolan conflict?

[Chicotti] Well, I think everyone knows His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent letters to the Zairian and South African authorities last week. We are still consulting with Zaire and, of course, with South Africa at this stage. Thus, much related work is being done at this time. [end recording]

**Valentim Rejects Foreign Support for MPLA***MB1002140993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1230 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] In an interview he granted to Papagaio Mucile, a Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] reporter, Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] foreign secretary, said today that there is no legal reason for implementing Article 51 of the UN Charter in Angola and proceeded to explain why.

[Begin recording] [Mucile] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim: It is a great pleasure to have you on the phone again. First of all, kindly accept our cordial greetings.

[Valentim] Thank you very much. I would like to convey my warmest greetings to all my friends with the Information Ministry, Vorgan, and foreign media correspondents working in our country.

[Mucile] This is the first question we would like to ask: The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government has threatened to ask for help from



friendly countries in terms of Article 51 of the UN Charter. Is such a stand legally justifiable?

[Valentim] The UN Charter was drawn up after the Second World War. It was intended to guarantee freedom; democracy; self-determination for the peoples; the end of colonial domination; the right to organize free political parties and trade unions; political, economic, and social rights for each citizen of any country of the world; equality among countries, whether they be big or small; and each country's right to defend its independence in the face of foreign aggression. The UN Charter was not drawn up to defend tyranny, totalitarianism, and antidemocratic behavior. The situation in our country is caused by an internal conflict. It is a struggle between the MPLA government and UNITA because of the Angolan Government's aggressiveness toward Angolan people.

The Angolan people must defend themselves against the government's acts of genocide and primitive tribalism. In view of that, UNITA had to [word indistinct] to defend the Angolan people. There has been no foreign intervention in Angola. We have heard Radio Luanda falsely report that there has been direct or indirect Zairian and South African intervention. Some MPLA ministers have also said so. All that is a lie [words indistinct] (?attempt to explain) their defeats. It is a disguise in order to create an international scarecrow [words indistinct] international aggression. All that is false. As there are neither Zairians nor South Africans here, it follows that the MPLA government has no legal or political reasons for requesting support from any other country on the basis of UN Charter Article 51. Ours is an internal conflict.

In fact, it is the MPLA government that should be severely punished because it massacred defenseless people and our negotiators in Luanda. It has committed crimes in Sumbe, Benguela, Lobito, Lubango, Cunene, and other areas. So, there is no legal foundation for requesting international support or the support of so-called friendly countries on the basis of Article 51. Ours is an internal conflict. The MPLA government is the one that must be condemned. UNITA has adopted a correct stance by embarking on legitimate defense against acts of genocide and visceral as well as primitive tribalism.

[Mucile] Dr. Valentim: What is the current political and military situation in Angola?

[Valentim] Our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi will speak in due time. He will make a general analysis of the country's situation. Nonetheless, in view of rather biased interpretations of UNITA's [words indistinct] I would like to say the following: UNITA did not provoke the war in Angola. UNITA is the victim of a war unleashed by the MPLA-Labor Party [PT] and its government. UNITA was pushed into war by the MPLA-PT government. UNITA is defending itself against and trying to halt the genocide the MPLA-PT has been carrying out in just about every part of our country. In Luanda, the MPLA-PT cowardly took the lives of

UNITA Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda; Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena, UNITA representative in the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM]; and UNITA Secretary General Mango Alicerces. We also lost men, women, and children in Sumbe, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela, Cunene, Moxico, and Saurimo. The world is well aware of all this. Those UNITA officials who worked in the Joint Verification and Control Commission [CMVF], an important body for the implementation of the Bicesse Accords, were killed inside UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] premises. It was necessary to stop that fire. It was necessary to resist so we would not be completely decimated, with survivors expelled from our country, Angola, like the Kurds. We might have had a crisis such as the one facing Muslims in Bosnia. Let no one [words indistinct] (?because we will not accept it). What we must do is defend ourselves by armed means. That is the only way to deal with the government's acts of genocide. Nonetheless, we are also for frank, profound, general, and (?realistic) dialogue so we can find lasting peace that will guarantee freedom, democracy, tribal coexistence, and progress for all. Xenophobia followed the MPLA-PT's genocidal practices. Foreigners were attacked, especially our African brethren from Zaire who once helped us in our struggle for independence. It is necessary to stop the MPLA-PT government's murderous hand.

I am answering your question with this imperious [as heard] introduction. Everything is going on extremely well in every part of the country. We hope that our ancestors' souls, the [words indistinct] of our country, and the power of arms will be on our side so we can continue scoring successes. We want to congratulate our glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. They have shown dedication and commitment throughout Angolan territory. They are fighting for victory, so we can rebuild our churches and homes, which were destroyed by the MPLA-PT's air force. Above all, we would like to congratulate them for their gains in Huambo yesterday. [Words indistinct] and the Military Hospital, as well as the capture of extremely sophisticated war materiel.

[Mucile] Dr. Valentim: Some MPLA officials have claimed that it is UNITA that has been destroying the city of Huambo and killing children. What is your comment on that?

[Valentim] The MPLA-PT government's propaganda machine continues to operate along communist lines. It keeps repeating lies in the hope they will eventually sound true. It is the MPLA government that has been using its air force and assorted artillery to raze the city of Huambo. What is more, they are doing so with much hatred. Moreover, the MPLA-PT government has never loved the city of Huambo or any city of southern, central, or eastern Angola. To the MPLA, Angola is Luanda and Luanda is the (?heaven of) [words indistinct] Luanda is a real bantustan. Its real name should be Luandaland. The MPLA-PT government's irrationality is so instinctive and blind that it has tried to kill the



technicians working for Belgium's Petrofina Oil Company. Nor even a Red Cross aircraft was respected in Uige. That aircraft had come on a purely humanitarian mission to fetch those technicians. After denying that it had attacked the technicians, the MPLA-PT government's ambassador to Gabon was forced to present his apologies for such a hideous act.

[Mucile] The MPLA-PT wants to introduce compulsory military service. What is to be the Angolan youth's correct response to such a move?

[Valentim] The war that is being waged by the MPLA-PT government is unjust, tribalist, and genocidal. It does not enjoy, nor does it deserve, any support from the Angolan people. The MPLA-PT government wants to divide the country by hunting down and murdering people from ethnic groups other than the Kimbundu tribe. In view of that, all Angolans must adopt a patriotic stance and negate any support for the MPLA-PT government. The goal of all plans to draw younger and older men into People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], or FAA, ranks is to combat UNITA and that is an absolutely wrong and antipatriotic move. Anyone joining FAPLA, or FAA, can only be supporting genocidal practices. All men, young or otherwise, must reject compulsory military service in FAPLA, or FAA, ranks. Such a denial must come out now, immediately. Those men can flee to UNITA-controlled areas and cities. They can participate in real Angolan society seeking freedom, democracy, and equality among Angolans. The time of the [word indistinct] is over. The time for indiscriminately shooting men of all ages is over.

[Mucile] Does the MPLA-PT government deserve any diplomatic recognition?

[Valentim] But what is there to recognize? We know that the MPLA-PT government does not exercise its authority throughout Angolan territory. It does not even have jurisdiction over the majority of Angolan people. The part of Angola that is under the MPLA-PT government's administrative and political control is smaller than the portion controlled by UNITA. What is more, the interests upheld by the MPLA government run counter to the Angolan fatherland's interests. The Angolan people desire equal benefits for all Angolan people. The MPLA wants inequality, though [words indistinct] the Angolan people want freedom, happiness, and democracy. The MPLA-PT government wants a one-party, totalitarian, and communist regime. It would be a major error to recognize the MPLA government in that it would feel encouraged to continue, or revert to its old communist practices which, in turn, would never allow Angola to see the benefits of democracy. Neither the United States nor any other government must encourage the MPLA-PT's genocidal tribalism, abominable xenophobia, and administrative incompetence by recognizing such a regime.

[Mucile] Dr. Valentim: We have tried to get in touch with you over the last few days, but it has been tough. How do you explain that?

[Valentim] That is war. We are not to blame for your not being able to get in touch with us. Several reasons linked to war [words indistinct] continuous bombings by the terrorist MPLA-PT air force [words indistinct] everything. Furthermore, climate conditions are sometimes not what they ought to be and help isolate us. Such conditions are not favorable to our electronic equipment. We shall enjoy better communication when the fatherland has been freed.

[Mucile] Thank you very much. Dr. Valentim: Is there anything you might like to add?

[Valentim] Yes. Thank you very much. The Angolan people are conveying their gratitude to our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, FALA supreme commander, for his [words indistinct] determination, and spirit of sacrifice for the good of the heroic Angolan people. Dr. Savimbi: We, all Angolan patriots, are with you.

[Mucile] Dr. Valentim: Once again, thank you very much for granting us this interview.

[Valentim] Thank you to you all. Hugs for all our comrades and compatriots in the information sector. Forward is the way! Victory will lead to freedom and democracy! Down with totalitarianism! Down with the MPLA-PT regime's communist practices! Long live free Angola!

[Mucile] Thank you very much. [end recording]

**UNITA's Dembo Notes Need for Operations in Cabinda**  
*MB1102101593 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Interview with General Antonio Dembo, vice president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], on the "Last Minute" program by Fernando Sousa, reporter for the Portuguese independent television service, SIC, in "northern Angola;" date not given—recorded]

[Text] Fernando Sousa has interviewed General Antonio Dembo, vice president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. He asked Gen. Dembo whether there have been changes, following the last round of talks with the government.

[Dembo] There has been no change. A political crisis has been created by the electoral fraud. The solution to that crisis ought to be political. Yet, one of the factors that led to the resumption of war is the Riot Police, which were created in violation of the Bicesse Accord. The confinement of the Riot Police on the one hand, and UNITA forces on the other hand, as well as the presence of blue helmets in Angola in order to disarm the police and

UNITA forces are the only way of restoring peace in Angola. The government refuses to accept this position. So, it is difficult to find a peaceful solution.

[Sousa] So, prospects for the next round of talks look gloomy.

[Dembo] Well, I think that as long as people are willing to talk there are always prospects for a solution. What matters is that UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] should have the will to negotiate to try to overcome the obstacles and differences between the government and ourselves.

[Sousa] Meanwhile, will UNITA continue with military operations here and in other parts of the country?

[Dembo] Well, further military operations will not be carried out here in the northern region. The situation here is practically (?calm), though we are ready to react to any possible government offensive aimed at taking our positions. Battles will continue, however, as long as we do not find a final and negotiated solution. What can stop soldiers from fighting one other? Only a political solution can make the soldiers lay down arms. They will, therefore, keep the present positions until a final solution is found.

[Sousa] When you said that no military operations will be carried out in this region does that include Cabinda?

[Dembo] Cabinda is an exceptional situation. We have finally established a presence in Cabinda. Because government forces are there, we will carry out operations against the government.

When I say that no operations are taking place here in the northern region it is because Zaire, Uige and Cuanza Norte Provinces are under UNITA control. The capital of Bengo Province and most areas of the province are under UNITA control. In Malange Province, the MPLA only controls the provincial capital. Operations are taking place right now. That is why I say that operations have practically stopped in the northern region. We have adopted a defensive position in case the government tries to advance.

[Sousa] But the United States has already warned that if you attack Cabindan oil installations, it will not stand still.

[Dembo] Well, the United States has its interests to defend, but we also have ours to defend. I do not know to what extent the two interests coincide. The question is: Where does the government get the money to buy arms? There are reports that the government is buying weapons to continue the war. The money comes from Angola's wealth. Whether the United States, French, or anybody else is exploiting that wealth is irrelevant. The fact is that that wealth is being used to buy war materiel to kill Angolans. For us that is against the interests of Angolans and so we ought to take measures.

#### **Chirimimbimbi Reacts To Criticism of Currency Auction**

*MB1002101493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] The new air fares announced by the Angolan Airlines [Taag], have been canceled. In a statement issued today, Taag says the fares practiced before the new exchange rate was announced will remain in force until further notice. Taag's decision is in line with government policy of protecting the interests of consumers.

The government's decision to revalue the Angolan currency has had a negative response from various sectors. Finance Minister Salomao Chirimimbimbi, however, says the response is normal.

[Begin Chirimimbimbi recording] The Angola National Bank's [BNA] decision to revalue the currency was not designed to harm the people. The measure was not implemented arbitrarily. In fact, complementary measures have been considered and will be introduced in due course. The measures are designed to reduce or even exempt the payment of customs levies on certain products. Products like raw materials and foodstuffs will be fully exempted from customs levies. Other products will benefit from a substantial reduction in customs levies.

As long as we do not stabilize the rate of exchange, the people will not be penalized. One could compare the sacrifices they endured when the rate of exchange on the informal market was higher than the one fixed at the auction.

In addition to customs' measures, the government has also introduced fiscal regulations. The government will reduce a number of taxes, namely the stamp revenue tax. In the past, the government reduced the stamp revenue tax and the consumers' tax. The new government is continuing that policy.

The government has no powers to introduce taxes. It is the National Assembly that decides on new taxes [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Critics of the government have also questioned the decision to auction foreign currency before the approval of the economic program. Minister Salomao Chirimimbimbi comments:

[Begin Chirimimbimbi recording] The government's program does not include fiscal policies. That is, the auction of foreign currency is not a government policy. It is a component of the government's policy. In terms of a law approved by the defunct People's Assembly, the BNA has certain powers. The auction was carried out by the governor of the BNA. It was not the Finance Ministry or the Council of Ministers that auctioned the foreign currency. As long as that law is not revoked, the government cannot be accused of having disregarded the National Assembly. In fact, the government is drafting

the State General Budget for 1993 which will be submitted to the National Assembly.

Aware of the government's thinking, the BNA decided to intervene in the foreign exchange market. Such an intervention was supposed to have taken place more than a year ago. [end recording]

### Botswana

#### President Says Angolans 'Robbed' of Chance For Peace

MB1002173693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement should respect the will of the people of Angola and accept last year's election results.

He was speaking at a New Year reception for diplomats in Gaborone State House last night. The president said UNITA's actions had robbed the people of Angola of an opportunity for peace and reconstruction of their country, but he said the Botswana Government was aware that both the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA have been holding meetings in Addis Ababa to stop the current fighting between their forces. The ruling MPLA party won the elections, which were declared free and fair by international observers, but UNITA rejected the results, claiming that they were rigged and started a military campaign in protest.

On Mozambique, President Masire hailed the signing of a general peace agreement in Rome last October between President Joaquim Chissano and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama. He described the agreement as a prelude to peace and development of that country. He called on the international community to assist the people of Mozambique in their efforts to promote peace and development in that country.

Sir Ketumile also referred to the political situation in South Africa. He said although multiparty talks had collapsed, negotiations were going on between the country's major political players. He expressed hope that apartheid in South Africa would be abolished sooner, rather than later.

Turning to Botswana, the president thanked diplomatic missions in the country for their assistance, particularly during the drought period last year. He said although the recent rains have alleviated the drought situation in the whole of southern Africa, the problem still persists.

#### Parliamentary Constituencies Increase From 34 to 40

MB1002194493 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Botswana parliamentary constituencies have now been increased from 34 to 40. A proclamation to this effect was made by the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, on 4 February. The new constituencies are Palapye, Gaborone West, Gaborone Central, Mogoditshane, Thamaga, Lentsweletau, Letlhakeng, and Kgatleng West.

Mochudi has now been phased out as a constituency and incorporated into the rest of the Kgatleng District which has now been divided into Kgatleng West and Kgatleng East constituencies. Tlokweneng has been removed from Kgatleng and joined to Ramotswa to form a new constituency called (?South East).

The Palapye Constituency consists of Moremabele, Palapye, Radisele, Serule and Topisi, covering a population of about 29,000 people. The Mogoditshane Constituency consists of Kgabane, Metsimothlabe, Mogoditshane and Mmopane with a total population of just over 36,000. Another new constituency, Thamaga, consists of Mmankgodi and Khumakwane, with a population of 35,000. Lentsweletau Constituency will consist of Boatlaname, Hafeletladi, Kopong, Lentsweletau, Lephepe, Mahetse, Shadishadi, and (Tlhocwe) with 20,530 people. Letlhakeng will comprise Botlhapatlou, Ditshegwane, Dutlwe, Khudumelacwe, Letlhakeng, Moshaweng, Motokwe, Ngware, Phalajwe and Takatukwane, covering a population of 31,463.

Gaborone has been divided into four constituencies, Gaborone West, Gaborone North, Gaborone South and Gaborone Central. Lobatse stands on its own covering the town, administrative and parliamentary boundaries, with a population of over 26,000. Other constituencies have been realigned and more information on this will be given in a later bulletin.

### Lesotho

#### Nine Ministers To Lose Positions as of 12 Feb

MB1102121293 Johannesburg SABA in English 1030 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Maseru Feb 11 SABA—Nine Lesotho ministers lose their positions on Friday [12 February], in line with the military government's decision last week to dissolve its Council of Ministers.

Only five ministers will remain in office until further notice, Maj-Gen Elias Ramaema, chairman of the country's ruling Military Council and Council of Ministers, said in a statement on Thursday.

They are the minister of water, energy and mining; the minister of tourism, sports and culture; the minister of



highlands, water and energy affairs; the minister of employment and social welfare; and the minister of finance and planning.

Gen. Ramaema appealed to the remaining ministers to work even harder in collaboration with the Military Council to help the tiny country towards democracy.

He thanked the outgoing ministers for their dedication and service to the nation and added that they would receive full "terminal" benefits.

### Madagascar

#### Opposition Candidate Defeats Ratsiraka in Capital

AB1102143593 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Antananarivo, Feb 11 (AFP)—The opposition candidate Albert Zafy was well ahead of outgoing President Didier Ratsiraka as results came in Thursday [11 February] of Madagascar's first democratic elections in decades.

The Ministry of Interior, which is acting as the central office of returns, said Zafy, a surgeon and political newcomer, had defeated Ratsiraka in the capital city's count by a landslide 77.2 percent of the vote. The turnout was 81 percent.

The two men were the only candidates in Wednesday's second round of presidential elections which were monitored by some 70 international observers.

First results from the Madagascan interior showed that Zafy was leading there as well.

By mid-day Thursday the ministry had received returns from only 1,189 of this island's 14,129 polling stations. But these gave Zafy 72.96 percent to Ratsiraka's 27.04 percent. Final results are not expected for several days. [passage omitted]

#### 'No Major Irregularities' Reported

EA1002223093 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Excerpts] According to reports sent by Radio Madagascar correspondents from various corners of the island, one can say that today's elections took place peacefully. Even those dealing directly with the elections—those of the Cupola [building] of the Interior Ministry headquarters—have said since 0800 they have had no indications of major problems. There were problems, but not as many as in previous elections, which means that today's election was conducted with more experience than the first round of elections.

In general terms, no major irregularities were reported, though there were still irregularities. [passage omitted] What is the latest news about the Interior Ministry? Clement Rakotoarimanana reports:

[Rakotoarimanana] Votes are now being counted at various polling stations. We at the Cupola of the Interior Ministry headquarters are waiting for the first results. [passage omitted] The chairman of the National Election Council, Mr. Marius Rajaonah, is here. Mr. Chairman, I suggest the National Election Council brief us on the conduct of today's election: What were the problems and shortcomings? What sort of problems were solved, and what were the major problems in general terms during today's election?

[Rajaonah] It can be said that in general terms the election held today was peaceful. The various reports which we received at the Cupola from various provinces tend to confirm this. [passage omitted].

At last what we have noted is that during today's election it was very much felt that the two candidates' supporters were very strongly suspicious of each other. The result is that when one side felt that there was something a bit irregular, complaints and reports were always sent to us. [passage omitted]

### Mozambique

#### Chief of Staff Announces New Air Force Commander

MB0502191493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] Colonel Henrique Mbanze is the new commander of the Air Force and Air Defense. The appointment was announced today by General Hama Thai, chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM]. Henrique Mbanze replaces Col. Joao Honwana who will take up a new post within the framework of the peace process.

Speaking at the swearing in ceremony, Hama Thai said that although the war is over the reorganization of FAM is not.

#### Renamo Fails To Name Representatives to Commissions

MB1102100393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, the UN secretary general's interim representative in Mozambique, said today that the commissions overseeing the activities of the State Information and Security Service [SISE] and the police have not yet been established because the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has not named its representatives to both commissions. Interviewed by Radio Mozambique, Aldo Ajello said the commissions provided in the General Peace Accord are responsible for the verification of police actions and to see whether SISE violates

the law. Ajello said that at the last meeting he held with Afonso Dhlakama the latter guaranteed that he would announce as soon as possible Renamo's representatives to the National Information Commission and the National Commission for Police Affairs.

Turning to Renamo allegations that the Mozambican Government had integrated 15,000 troops and 3,000 SISE members into the police force, Aldo Ajello said President Chissano had told him that those figures were exaggerated. He added that the Mozambican head of state informed him that the integration of those personnel is nothing new because government troops and SISE members have on many occasions carried out police duties along the country's borders.

#### \* Unofficial Demobilization Up, Cease-Fire Holds

93AF0360A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 9 Jan 93 pp 6-7

[Unattributed article: "Conflict Fatigue"]

[Text] With the peace process still behind schedule, the October elections look likely to be delayed to April-May 1994. The *Resistencia Nacional Mocambique* (Renamo) leader, Afonso Dhlakama, has said the terms of the 4 October Rome General Peace Accord (GPA) should be fully implemented before elections. Opposition parties, including Maximo Dias's *Movimento Nacional Mocambicana* and the newly registered *Partido Popular Progressivo Mocambicana* and *Partido da Convencao Nacional* are also campaigning for a delay, arguing that one year is too short for a satisfactory campaign. On 24 December, President Joaquim Chissano also said a delay was necessary.

A main reason for the delay is the slow pace of demobilisation and integration of the government's *Forças Armadas de Mocambique* (FAM) and Renamo (AC Vol 33 No 25). By 1 January 1993, nearly twelve weeks after the GPA, the United Nations had provided fewer than 30 soldiers and civilians for the UN Operation in Mozambique (Onumoz), for which the UN Security Council had approved on 17 December a force of 7,500 troops, police and civilians to monitor and support the ceasefire. The military component will comprise five self-sufficient infantry battalions, each of 850 men, an engineer battalion, three logistics companies, a headquarters company, and communications, medical, air and movement control units. In addition to the 354 military observers, there will be 128 police and many civilians, with up to 1,200 international observers during the election campaign. The operation will have cost more than US\$330 million by the time its original mandate expires on 31 October.

So far, Bangladesh, Italy, Portugal and Uruguay have pledged troops towards the five battalions. Austria turned down a UN request. Meanwhile, the question of training the future 30,000-strong joint army continues to be disputed by Britain (AC Vol 33 No 23), France and

Portugal. London is offering the British Military Assistance Training Team facilities at Inyanga, Zimbabwe, and some \$8 mn. for the job. But although Maputo is keen, Renamo is under pressure from Lisbon to refuse the offer, as one of Portugal's fears is that Mozambique will be pulled into the Anglophone sphere. British Treasury impatience could resolve the matter: as part of the squeeze on UK expenditure, it is keen to claw back the funds allocated.

The first UN deployments (two mostly Italian battalions) will take place in January, along the Beira corridor in central Mozambique and the Nacala corridor in the north. This deployment will ensure the withdrawal of Harare's 5,000 troops (suspended on 5 November) by February and guarantee that the corridors—critical for regional food security—continue to operate. Dhlakama accepted Zimbabwe's delay when he visited Harare on 9-11 December with a Renamo delegation of Secretary General Vincente Ululu, Agriculture 'Minister' Paro Baza, the 'Ambassador' to Kenya, Josefate Muhlenga and his assistant, Albino Mazuze. Dhlakama met President Robert Mugabe; and in a separate 90-minute private meeting, Chissano, to discuss Zimbabwe's withdrawal, Mozambique's police and accommodation for Renamo in Maputo.

The Nacala line is guarded by nearly 1,000 Malawian troops. They are keen to go home but political pressure in Malawi in the build-up to the 15 March referendum on political pluralism has made Lilongwe reluctant to see disgruntled and potentially pro-opposition soldiers return. Although other foreign organisations in the area, such as Lomaco's militia (Lomro Mozambique), are being successfully wound down, the French-trained militia along the line and its Foreign Legion advisors are still operational and appear in no hurry to leave.

After the October GPA, thousands of Mozambican refugees abroad and internally displaced people returned quickly to their home areas. Their desire to go home overrode any doubts they might have had about the authority of whichever faction remained in effective control locally. Roads quickly re-opened, except where mined. Road-blocks have sprung up, manned by Renamo guerrillas demanding a packet of cigarettes or a few coins. Police say road accidents have increased by 1,000 percent since October. Since 4 October, at least 20,000 people have voluntarily and spontaneously returned from Malawi to Tsangano and Angonia districts in Tete Province. The situation in Zambezia and Nampula is similar, although parts of Niassa remain insecure.

Many soldiers from both sides waiting near the 49 assembly points to be demobilised are also returning home: with delays in demobilisation, massive 'self-demobilisation' is happening. In central Mozambique, several Renamo units self-demobilised after the local spirit medium, Samantanje, announced that the ancestors were declaring peace because the rains had come in December. Although the FAM are also suffering from

desertions, the problem is more serious for Renamo. If desertions on this scale continue, it may be able to provide only 5,000 or so of its 21,000 troops due at the assembly points.

Self-demobilisation is a sensitive issue for Renamo. Raul Domingos, its team head on the Supervision and Control Commission (CSC), has repeatedly denied both that this is happening and that a surprising degree of fraternising is occurring between soldiers from both sides. Reports of Renamo and government forces sharing food and socialising are common.

The ruling *Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique* (Frelimo) is also uncomfortable about the working of the peace process. Ministers and security officials are concerned about the size of Onumoz, seeing it as an infringement of state sovereignty. The anticipation of so many foreign troops arriving is already having social consequences. Property prices in cities have risen dramatically. Mozambicans, already short of accommodation, are being asked by corrupt officials to pay \$9,000 just for the right to occupy a state-owned flat. Even ministers are redecorating their properties, ready to charge UN officials \$900-1,000 rent a month, a high price by Maputo standards.

The prospect of good profits for entrepreneurs has heightened political tensions, particularly among ex-FAM soldiers and veterans of the liberation struggle, the *Antigos Combatantes*. Recognising the danger following their September riots and a mutiny in alliance with disgruntled soldiers, Frelimo has been attempting to pacify them by, for example, selling officers new cars at a highly subsidised \$400. The army is unhappy: it feels marginalised. Government-inspired attempts to investigate corruption in the FAM have come to an end following a series of mysterious deaths. State arsenals seem to have become as important a source of supply for the weapons-trade to South Africa as they were for Renamo. The once fiery Attorney General, Eduardo Mulembwe, can no longer get a hearing for his campaign against corruption.

Armando Guebuza, the Minister for Transport and Communications, leader of the government's Rome negotiating team and now its team head at the CSC, is becoming more powerful within Frelimo, somewhat at Chissano's expense. Guebuza gained increased prominence in the party for his part in negotiating peace. With this weakening of Chissano's dominance, the government risks fragmenting into ethno-economic alliances.

That the ceasefire is still holding so well has surprised Renamo, Frelimo and the international community. Conflict-fatigue is largely responsible. Contrary to forecasts, even banditry has not increased. Yet Chissano is taking no chances. Having seen the success of Angola's Spanish-trained riot police in action against the *Uniao Nacional para Libertacao Total de Angola* on 1-2 November, he has twice personally asked Madrid's Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, for training for the

newly created paramilitary police, the *Policia da Republica de Mocambique*. Mozambique is, after Equatorial Guinea and Angola, Spain's third aid-recipient. Mozambique supplied 4,000 tonnes of seafood to Spain in 1991. Prawn-diplomacy therefore makes Mozambique strategically important for Spain, which will allocate \$4 mn. to police-training.

Frelimo's interest in specialised police-training is worrying Renamo. Concerned that the revamped police will be drawn from the intelligence services and army, Renamo wants an ever greater UN presence to protect it. Much of Renamo's recent behaviour suggests that Dhlakama and his senior colleagues do not expect to win the elections. The wrangling over properties for its leaders and such luxuries as swimming pools indicates an organisation that wants to extract as much as it can from the state before elections. But when Dhlakama goes to Maputo shortly to take up residence in the former Yugoslav Embassy building, his main problem may well be Chissano's weakening position with, for instance, discontented FAM soldiers trying to capitalise on popular discontent at growing publicity about corruption and at the poor results from economic reform.

\* Renamo Said 'Marginalized' in Economic Planning

93AF0360B London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in  
English 9 Jan 93 p 8

[Unattributed article: "Economic Reality"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] International finance to transform Mozambique's chronic emergency into national reconstruction is still forthcoming: the challenges remain poor implementation capacity plus long-term prospects of chronic debt (now running at US\$4,900 million), inadequate investment and distorted world commodity markets. The current flush of the Maputo markets merely reflects their use as a source of dollars for South African capital flight, which thus subsidise massive, little regulated, luxury imports.

On 10 December, the World Bank-chaired Paris Club committed 760 mn. to financing for an economy based 80 percent on aid; \$300 mn. more were pledged on 16-17 December in Rome for elections, demobilisation and reintegration of displaced people. Italian political interest continues, with substantial aid disbursed through party-affiliated companies and cooperatives: Rome pledged a massive \$100 mn. at the meeting. The United Nations' Operation in Mozambique, will also commit big sums, including some \$10 mn. to run the assembly areas. The European Community will host the third donors' conference (for 'national reconstruction') in May.

The *Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana* (Renamo) feels marginalised by the funding appeals made by the government's long-standing UN partners and because the means of implementation remain in government hands.



It also charges that corruption makes government structures highly inefficient. Renamo wants an (impractical) new mechanism to strip coordination from operational agencies and government and give it to the Peace Accord-UN superstructure.

Only below district level does Renamo control territory, thanks to Maputo's last-minute concession before the signing of the 4 October ceasefire, allowing Renamo to administer its own areas. But its chronic lack of educated cadres, especially of people acquainted with international agencies and aid, makes activity difficult.

Typically, Renamo arrived late at the Rome conference (claiming fog at the airport on a clear day). Head of delegation Raul Domingos opened by reporting dissatisfaction with the peace process to date and closed by requesting additional party funds. The international community wavers between paternalism and contempt.

Economic realities mean little future room to manoeuvre, whatever the new political dispensation. Renamo in particular little realises there is no scope for redistribution of state largesse beyond the existing scramble for land and property rights shaped by the legal shambles of the transition to independence in 1975.

#### **U.S.-Donated Corn 'Wasting Away' at Maputo Port**

*MB1102092193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] NOTICIAS reports that at least 8,000 tonnes of corn donated by the U.S. Agency for International Development for the barter campaign in Mozambique are still stored at Maputo port. The corn, which is owned by the Trade Ministry, is wasting away because traders have not collected it in view of a surplus of the commodity on the market. The head of operations of the Maputo port has accused the Trade Ministry of doing nothing to remove the corn which is being eaten by worms. He said that there are bags of corn that have been kept in warehouses for over three months.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Government Requests Meeting With South Africa's Keys**

*MB1102121593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] Harare Feb 11 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government has issued an official invitation to the South African Minister of trade and industry, Mr. Derek Keys (who is also South Africa's minister of finance) to visit that country.

Analysts say this is the strongest move yet from Harare to defuse the long-standing tensions between the two countries.

A spokesman for the South African trade mission confirmed on Thursday [11 February] that Zimbabwe's industry and commerce minister, Mr. Chris Ushewokunze, had sent the invitation directly to Mr. Keys' office in Pretoria.

"But due to Mr. Keys' busy schedule and programme, there has not been a reply from his office," he added. The invitation is seen by observers as a concerted attempt by President Robert Mugabe's government to start serious negotiations with South Africa for revision of the 29-year-old trade pact between the two countries, as well as a plea for the relaxation of import duties slapped on Zimbabwean textile and clothing imports in December.

The disclosure of the invitation follows controversy over a communique issued jointly on Monday in Teheran by Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Mr. Mugabe who was visiting there, and which urged the international community to "continue its political, economic, technical and oil sanctions against that regime".

A spokesman for the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO) said the statement "bears no relationship to what is happening on the ground."

South Africa is Zimbabwe's most important trading partner, exporting ZD [Zimbabwe dollar] 1,872 million (R[and]936 million) worth of South African goods and importing ZD478 million (R239 million) worth of Zimbabwean goods in 1991, according to official figures.

In 1991, Zimbabwe first notified Pretoria that it wanted to begin negotiations to revamp the trade agreement which confers "most favoured nation" status on the two countries and cuts tariffs and duties on trade between them.

Trade sources say the agreement provides duty reductions up to set quantities of a wide range of goods, and that many of these quotas have long since been made irrelevant by the growth in business between them.

But most critical to Zimbabwe is the introduction of duties on textiles and clothing in July last year, imposed to protect South Africa manufacturers from cheap cloth and clothing from the Far East.

Pretoria granted a temporary exemption up to the end of December, but it was not renewed. Hammered by the recession, soaring bank rates and a major hike in electricity charges, the Zimbabwe industry has shed about 14,000 jobs in the last six months as it draws closer to collapse.

Observers say there is clear reluctance in South Africa for any kind of agreement that eases the way into South Africa for goods that will compete with South Africa's recession-weakened economy. "In the difficult economic circumstances in South Africa and Zimbabwe, it's very necessary for the trade agreement to be sorted out on a basis that would satisfy both sides," said a diplomatic

source. "But they consider Zimbabwe as much competition as any other producer. They are not inclined to make an exception of Zimbabwe's case."

The invitation is yet another mark in the steady defrosting of relations between the two countries, analysts say.

In April last year, Zimbabwe's Transport Minister Mr. Denis Norman was despatched to Cape Town for talks with his counterpart there, Dr. Piet Welgemoed, over a logjam in Zimbabwe maize imports passing through South Africa.

The meeting was the first officially sanctioned contact by a Zimbabwe cabinet minister with a South African cabinet minister, breaking Mr. Mugabe's rule that allows civil servants to deal with Pretoria but forbids "political contact" with Pretoria.

Mr. Ushewokunze has been under pressure for some time from Zimbabwean manufacturers to meet Mr. Keys in the hope that the authority of the two men would breach the bureaucratic obstacles holding up negotiations.

But Mr. Ushewokunze said on February 1 that "ministers' meetings at the moment would produce only noise and publicity, and therefore would not be important now".

**Ghana****NPFL To Join Forces With Togo Army if Lome Attacked**

AB1002152293 Accra THE GHANAIAN VOICE in English 8-10 Feb 93 pp 1, 5

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) will join forces with the Togolese Army if Ghana launches an attack on Lome. Usually reliable sources in Lome have indicated that President Eyadema's envoys have already held extensive talks with NPFL leader, President Charles Taylor, on the situation in Togo. The NPFL is said to be ready to send a large force to Lome to back its moves to withstand Ghanaian aggression.

It has also been learned that Mr. Taylor's chief backer, Captain Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso, has also been angered by the threat from Ghana and is consulting President Eyadema on the situation. It is being speculated that Burkina Faso, Mr. Charles Taylor's NPFL and the Togolese Army will team up against the Ghana Army if an attack is launched on Lome.

The Togolese Army is said to be preparing feverishly for an expected invasion of their country and the authorities have put the 13,000 strong army on full alert.

According to Col. Sanezo D'Almeida of the Togolese Security Service, his forces will blow up all strategic institutions and installations in Ghana as soon as hostilities begin. He said the prime target will be the Akosombo Dam and security installations.

"We will teach Mr. Rawlings the lesson of his life" he said.

Meanwhile, it has also been reliably learnt that Ghanaian exiles are rallying to the support of the Togolese Army and have been arriving in the capital in tens.

Amongst the arrivals are General Joshua Hamidu, former Ghanaian Chief of Defense Staff, Major Suleimana, Lt. Col. Ekow Dennis and many other ranks.

According to Alhaji T.B. Damba, "the current situation is very good for us because we can get all we need to blow up Rawlings and his cronies".

**Ivory Coast****French Military Helicopter Crashes, 5 Dead**

AB0902202693

[Editorial Report] Paris AFP in French at 1800 GMT on 9 February reports "Five French military personnel from the 43rd Marine Infantry Battalion [BIMA] based in Abidjan were killed in a helicopter crash this morning in the Dabakala region, 100 kms north of Bouake, according to a French military source."

AFP reports the five include a lieutenant colonel, two captains, a midshipman, and the pilot. Their identities were not supplied pending notification of next of kin. It is therefore not known if the BIMA commandant was on board the Ecureuil helicopter. No explanation was given for the crash.

**Liberia****Seekie on Koromah's Return, ULIMO Leadership**

AB1002170893 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The return to Liberia last month of Alhaji Koromah, leader of a faction of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], has reopened old divisions about just who leads the movement. Alhaji Koromah went back from exile in Guinea after ULIMO recaptured a swathe of territory from Charles Taylor's forces, and Koromah is proposing to hand over the territory to Amos Sawyer's Monrovia-based interim government. But, today, Raleigh Seekie, who is based in Freetown and says he is the real leader of ULIMO, called us up to object to Alhaji Koromah's proposal. On the line, Robin White asked him what his objection was.

[Begin recording] [Seekie] What we are saying here is, Alhaji Koromah is not the legitimate chairman of ULIMO and he has no authority whatsoever to turn over ULIMO-controlled area to the interim government.

[White] But, is there anything wrong with the principle of handing over ULIMO land to the interim government?

[Seekie] It is our plan to do that, but he should not do it. We have long been planning to turn those areas over to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], which is the legitimate, the rightful authority to control all areas and provide security all over Liberia.

[White] Now, why do you not go back to Monrovia like Mr. Koromah has?

[Seekie] Oh, going back to Monrovia is no problem, we have a lot of representatives in Monrovia and we will soon be going to Monrovia when the time is necessary.

[White] Why do you not go now?

[Seekie] Well, now we are not fighting or we are not running a running race who will go to Monrovia first is the winner, it is not our problem. [sentence as heard]

[White] But, has he not become the de facto leader of ULIMO by being there?

[Seekie] Well, he went there because he thinks so, but we say that it is not the major concern of entering Monrovia. [end recording]



**ULIMO Commander on Leadership Split, Territories**

AB1102070293 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 10 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The split in the leadership of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], the movement fighting against Charles Taylor alongside ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia, has been highlighted this week. First Alhaji Koromah said he was prepared to hand over ULIMO territory to the interim government. Then Raleigh Seekie contradicted him, saying he had no weight to make such a declaration. And now, ULIMO's field commander, Roosevelt Johnson, has called us from Bo, in southern Sierra Leone, to put his view, and Robin White asked him what his position was.

[Begin recording] [Johnson] Um, um, the military position is that we are not going to turn over our territories to the interim government. We are fighting to liberate the Liberian people and we believe that ECOMOG is there as a neutral body in Liberia to make peace. And for the turning over of our territory, the modalities will be worked out between us and ECOMOG, but we are not going to turn our territories over to the interim government.

[White] So, you are quite happy to hand over land that you hold to ECOMOG. Who do you regard as ULIMO's leader? Do you regard Alhaji Koromah or Mr. Seekie as ULIMO's leader?

[Johnson] Um, Robin, um, frankly speaking, um, the politicians are always trying to cause confusion for us. But we as a military believe in one cause, and our cause that we believe in is to liberate our people. With regard to the leadership of ULIMO, for we the military, we have no split among us, we are together, and we believe that the politicians will solve the whole problem. But the military will come out with a decision later on that.

[White] So, you do not take sides on this?

[Johnson] Definitely, Robin, um, the reason why I do not take sides, these are politicians who want my soldiers to die for nothing.

[White] Now, you said that you have just, in fact, been in Liberia. What is going on in Liberia? Are you currently fighting or what is going on?

[Johnson] Oh, definitely, Robin, we are still on the offensive and we continue to say that we will not relent until Charles Taylor succumbs to the ECOWAS peace plan. Hum, we have captured Kakata and we are advancing seriously. The only reason why we are taking this time to take Gbarnga is because we want the citizens in Gbarnga to leave. We do not want to kill innocent people. And according to our last announcement, the

citizens in Gbarnga are cooperating, they are leaving all of Gbarnga and as soon as we get the green signal that the place...[changes thought] the citizens are out, we will attack Gbarnga and take Gbarnga from Charles Taylor.

[White] Are you collaborating with ECOMOG?

[Johnson] Um, not at all, not at all. Um, Robin, um, when you are talking about collaborating with ECOMOG, what do you mean?

[White] I mean, now are you fighting side by side with them, or are you discussing military plans with them, or anything like that?

[Johnson] Um, we are not discussing military plans with ECOMOG. We are not working in collaboration with ECOMOG.

[White] At all?

[Johnson] Not at all. But we support the ECOWAS peace planning.

[White] Do you meet with ECOMOG people?

[Johnson] Um, um, Robin, as you know we are in control of Grand Cape Mount and other territories in Margibi and Lower Lofa, and you know that ECOMOG has a boundary while she is in Monrovia and definitely, we are on the other side. We speak to them, I mean they are not our enemies, Robin. We meet them and speak to them and we are on our side and they are on the other side. So, that does not mean that we are collaborating with them. [end recording]

**Mali**

**Further on Mali-Niger Military Clash in Tahoua**

LD1002203093 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Incidents have taken place between Niger and Malian soldiers. The latter are reported to have opened fire on Monday [8 February] on their Niger counterparts, who apparently were chasing after Tuareg rebels. This took place in the border region of Tahoua, some 400 km northeast of Niamey. The four Niger soldiers were killed. The Niger authorities say that an exchange of fire took place before the two sides were able to identify one another. It was, therefore, a case of a misunderstanding. Nicolas Balique:

It is not the first time that a Niger patrol has entered Mali territory. Last month, in fact, Tuareg rebels were pursued more than 100 km beyond the border, according to a report which has not been confirmed by official sources. However, never before to our knowledge have Niger and Malian sides entered into direct contact. If we are to believe Niger television, this no doubt explains the fact that the two patrols opened fire before having time to identify one another. The Niger soldiers came from Tahoua, about 200 km from the border. They belonged

to the 5th Motorized Company. Four of them were killed, including a captain who was in charge of the operation. According to Niger sources some soldiers on the Malian side received bullet wounds, but so far no official confirmation or even reaction has come from Bamako. The incident, which took place just a few days before the first democratic legislative elections in Niger, has followed the announcement by the Niamey authorities of a particularly deadly attack carried out by the Tuareg rebellion. It also confirms the mobility of the [Tuareg] fighters between Niger and Mali, but also Burkina Faso—this question was furthermore tackled in some detail last month by President Konare and his Burkinabe counterpart who was on a visit to Bamako.

### Nigeria

#### Babangida Fetes Conte, Asks Taylor To Lay Down Arms

AB1102104093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has commended the Government of Guinea for its commitment and contributions to economic and social development in the West African subregion. Speaking last night at a state banquet for the visiting Guinean leader, President Lansana Conte, President Babangida said Nigeria was proud of Guinea's support for ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in its search for regional peace and stability. He referred in particular to the heroism of Guinean troops involved in ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia and Guinea's assistance to Sierra Leone to contain the destabilizing activities of Charles Taylor.

President Babangida noted that the sacrifice in human and material terms was a testimony to Guinea's thorough understanding of the danger which the Liberian conflict posed to all the countries in the subregion. He again called on Charles Taylor to lay down arms and submit himself to the imperatives of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. The president maintained that it is only in peace and security that Africa's economic integration could be achieved.

Responding, President Lansana Conte said it was sad that Africa's economic predicament was being compounded by civil strife. The Guinean leader emphasized that his country had always preferred dialogue to the use of force in resolving conflicts.

#### Attorney General Interviewed on Death Sentences

AB1102064093 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 9 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria's attorney general now has the unenviable task of recommending to the ruling Military Council whether the death sentence should be carried out on six

people convicted by a special tribunal last week. The six include a former state governor, General Zamani Lekwot. They were convicted for their part in the Zangon-Kataf religious and ethnic riots last year. Yesterday, thousands of Christians took part in a demonstration in Kaduna to protest against the sentences. In Nigeria, Charles Anyangolu put it to the attorney general, Clement Akpamgbo, that the six were tried by a kangaroo court and stood no chance.

[Begin recording] [Akpamgbo] I would think that this is not really stating the two sides of the crime. I say this because I have just received the certified true copy of the judgment. I am going through it, hopefully and quickly too because human life is involved. And as soon as I finish I would, in all honesty and sincerity, advise the government, that is the National Security and Defense Council. And I can assure you that the National Security and Defense Council is made up of men of proven integrity, and they will look at the issue dispassionately.

[Anyangolu] Now, Mr. Attorney General, you are supposed to advise the government on legal matters and yet you allowed this trial to continue under what some people say was very draconian circumstances with the law being changed midstream, suddenly making the tribunal's verdict final. How can you reconcile the fact that you are an attorney general and you allow the government to continue the trial?

[Akpamgbo] First, it is not my [words indistinct] to interfere with the processes of a court or a tribunal. That would be...[changes thought] amount to government interference on a tribunal court set by it. So, all we are doing is to wait for the tribunal to arrive at its judgment and then do what we feel just and reasonable.

[Anyangolu] But the point, of course, is that you are the attorney general. You can advise the government and say, you know, why should they have to go through this tribunal? Why not let them go through the normal court channel?

[Akpamgbo] I agree, but let me be frank. Religious trials in this country have been always done with special military tribunals. Okadigbo's is not the first.

[Anyangolu] So, you are saying then that there is justification, based on precedence, for having a military tribunal set up ostensibly by the military to try people in this case.

[Akpamgbo] Being a military setup, I do not see anything wrong, provided that the ultimate body, either the Supreme Military Council, or the defunct Armed Forces Ruling Council, or the National Security and Defense Council has its final say on it. And I can assure you that every judgment, every decision, is viewed by them dispassionately and objectively.

[Anyangolu] If you have to make a recommendation to the National Security and Defense Council, which is Nigeria's governing body, now, the lives of these men

could depend on what you say. Do you know which direction your recommendation is going to go?

[Akpamgbo] This is hypothetical, and I do not want to prejudge the issue. [end recording]

#### **Shonekan To Consider Clemency Appeal**

*AB1002210093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Transitional Council, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has assured the European Community that the federal government will give due consideration to the appeals for clemency for those convicted over the Zangon-Kataf crisis. Chief Shonekan gave the assurance when the EEC representative in Nigeria and ambassador of Denmark, Mr. Lars Peter Blinkenberg, expressed concern over the issue during a courtesy call on him today in Abuja.

Chief Shonekan also assured the envoy, who discussed the agitation by communities in the oil-producing areas for improved development, that the federal government was sympathetic towards their problems. He explained that the government had increased the derivation funds for oil-producing areas from 1.5 percent to 3 percent. [passage omitted]

#### **Civil Service Workers 'Partially' Suspend Strike**

*AB1002144993 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] A tripartite committee has been set up by the Federal Government to review the policy of deregulation of collective bargaining in the public service. The general secretary of the National Industrial Unions in the Public Service and State Joint Councils of Trade Unions, Mr. Sylvester Ajufo, announced this in Lagos yesterday after a meeting between government representatives and the unions. He said that a letter to this effect had been received from the Presidency.

Mr. Ajufo said the unions approved the tripartite committee which comprised representatives of the federal, state and local governments as well as the trade unions. The committee has two months to conclude its assignment.

Meanwhile, the nationwide industrial action embarked upon by civil servants has been partially suspended. The joint secretary of the National Industrial Unions in the Public Service and State Joint Councils of Trade Unions, Mr. Sylvester Ajufo, announced this after a meeting between the government and the unions yesterday in Lagos.

Mr. Ajufo said that the strike had been suspended only in the Federal Civil Service and urged all workers in Federal Government establishments to return to work immediately. He stated that the action should only be suspended in any state or local government which issued the circular on full implementation of the new interim

salary increase in line with the Federal Government's circular which effects from 1 June 1992. Mr. Ajufo said that the meeting endorsed the modalities agreed upon with government for the urgent and appropriate implementation of the three demands in dispute.

In a communique the unions expressed the conviction that the states and local governments were in a position to implement the new interim salary structure and urged them to do so. The unions also set up a monitoring and operational committee to ensure the implementation of the new salary structure by the state and local governments. The unions expressed appreciation to the Federal Government for the concern and positive disposition towards redressing the grievances of workers.

#### **Government Orders Food Reserve Sales To Check Shortages**

*AB1002171993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has ordered the immediate release of grains and other staple foods for sale to the public from the strategic grains reserve across the country.

The Presidency says this is to check the rising cost of staple foods in the country due to hoarding by unscrupulous traders.

The Government is also contemplating the importation of a number of food items to guard against food shortages in the country.

#### **Former Dignitaries Win in Ward Congresses**

*AB0802175093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 7 Feb 93*

[Text] More results of yesterday's ward congresses have been trickling in: The latest show that former head of state, General Yakubu Gowon, won in his Tukur Tukur ward in Zaria Local Government of Kaduna State. Professor Ango Abdulahi also won in his ward. In Gabara Local Government also in Kaduna State, Dr. Christopher Bashir was successful, while Dr. Dalhatu Zaki Tafida won in his Kaura ward.

From Katsina, a former agriculture minister and NRC [National Republican Convention] candidate, Alhaji Ismaila Mamman, was returned unopposed in (Kurf-iwa). Others who have sailed through in the wards are a former Cross River State governor, Brigadier Esrene, who won in his ward in Eket; a former director general of NTA, Dr. Walter Fonago, won in his ward in Amaigbo, Imo State; and Mr. Ralph Wiche, a publisher elected in (Oguashuku) SDP [Social Democratic Party] ward.

A former health minister Dr. Emmanuel Ensan, also of the SDP, was also victorious in his ward in Calabar. Earlier reports yesterday showed that former SDP Chairman Ambassador Babagana Kingibe sailed through



in his Maisandari ward, while Chief Moshid Abiola also won in his Obagwe SDP ward seven.

### Sierra Leone

#### **Government Troops Reportedly Capture Pujehun 9 Feb**

*AB1102064593 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] Government troops led by the acting First Brigade Commander Major Andrew Koromah yesterday afternoon [9 February] recaptured Pujehun town, which had been in rebel hands for over two weeks. The offensive to recapture the area started at (Dantabu), where a rebel commando, Dura Manifahi, was among 20 rebels killed by government troops. Several vital documents, detailing their operation, were also captured.

The advancing troops met rebels resistance at Ovayu, two miles to Pujehun, but with the heavy firepower of government troops, several rebels hiding in banana plantations were killed while others fled.

The troops finally recaptured Pujehun at 2:45 PM with no casualties on the government side. In an interview with Major Koromah at (?Panbodun) he said the rebels looted and vandalized many houses in Pujehun town. He said he was confident that government troops would

never be dislodged from Pujehun as the morale of his troops was high and as the men were determined to defend their motherland.

### Togo

#### **France Suspends Civilian Cooperation With Government**

*AB1102101593 Paris AFP in French 0955 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb (AFP)—France has decided to suspend its civilian cooperation with Togo following the failure of the roundtable conference of Togo parties that took place in Colmar on 8 February, it was learned from a source close to the Ministry of Cooperation. Military cooperation with Togo has been suspended since November 1992.

In order not to put hardship on the people, who already are suffering from a three-month general strike in Togo, the Ministry of Cooperation will establish a humanitarian plan of aid consisting of the provision of supplies, the same source added.

#### **President Eyadema, Premier Koffigoh in Talks**

*AB1002145393 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh have been meeting since 0925 this morning in Lome II District. Their discussions are still going on and are likely to be focused on the prevalent crisis in Togo.

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